been formed there a society of

TEA AND COFFEE. remarkable facts in the diet of oneous consumption of tea and stimulating and narcotic prostances do not seem sufficient fact that upwards of 800,000,these articles are annually conbitants of the world. It has, nd that they contain a certain ich, though small in quantity, is m an important part in the huhis principle is called theins in coffee, but they are identical in ey are identical in composition; remarkable, this same principle I in the Paraguay tea, a species ifusion by the natives of South inciple very similar, called theon the nuts from which cocoa prepared. Now, according to ound in the blood a principle ine, resulting from the destrucof the body, and having a comresembling theine, that the one verted into the other. Taurine rtant office in the economy of iebig suggests, that the intronto the system prevents the desues for the purpose of forming though not nutritive itself, it betritious to the body in saving its

of kindness toward others.r attention to those about you, n be respectful, even to children not get angry when you express of any thing; and when you disapprobation, let it pass, that red toward you.

ction .- Athenseum.

TERMS RALD AND JOURNAL. D JOURNAL is published weekly, continued at the expiration of eigh

preachers in the New England, Provi-

ccounts of revivals, and other matters

particular to write the names of sub-of the post office to which papers are canner that there can be no misunder.

the banks of the Allan, celebrated in song, is in view

to the north, at the distance of six miles. With

what feelings I looked from the towers of Stirling

Castle, in the early light of a glorious summer's

morning, on this magnificent landscape, associated

eresting in the history of Scotland, the imagina-

The Castle itself is an exceedingly picturesque

precipitous cliff on the other, sloping gently to the

the king's interests. Just without the walls, be-

tween the Castle and the bridge, is an eminence

on which State criminals were formerly executed.

On this spot, from which they could view their

strong Castle of Doune, and their extensive pos-

sessions, some of the most distinguished of Scot-

"Ye towers! within whose circuit dread

That oft hast heard the death axe sound.

Fell the stern headman's bloody hand."

A footpath, bordered by rose-bushes, and a

passed that unhappy Queen of Scots, whose his-

tory has every attribute of a tragical romance.

After breakfast, I set off for the Highland village

alluded to in a fine old ballad that deplores the

Look over the Castle Doune,

Come sounding through the town."

Ere she see the Earl o'Moray

"Oh long may his lady

no token that they have lived.

ancient lords.

A Douglas by his sovereign bled;

And then. O sad and fatal mound.

As on the noblest of the land

tive reader can conjecture.

SCOTLAND. Edinburgh-The Free Church-Dr. Chalmers-The Castle -Holyrood House-Stirling Castle-Advance into the

Edinburgh is one of the most picturesque capitals in Europe. From the ancient castle, perched on the amount of a craggy rock, a long sloping extends

Vol. XVI. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

From the Christian Observer.

stward, on which the Old Town is built, princisally on one street, with numerous lanes, called Wands, branching off to the north and south. A deep ravine, now chiefly covered with ornamental rdens, extends between the Old Town and the New, which latter has a modern and elegant air, singularly in contrast with the massive, high piled, antique structures of the High Street. These, when viewed in the rear from the bottom of the ravine. present a strange appearance indeed, being eight ne, and ten stories high. A bridge stretches cross the gulf from the Old to the New Town.

From the Calton Hill, at the south east extrem ty of the New Town, a magnificent prospect of land and water is spread out. The hill is adorned with several beautiful monuments, of which those to Nelson, Dugald Stewart, and Professor Playfair, are the most remarkable. This hill bears no sligh resemblance to the Acropolis of Athens, which will be materially enhanced when a national monumont, designed after the ancient Parthenon, is completed. The lofty and bleak ridges of Arthur's eat and Salisbury Crags, are in near prospect, and the more interesting from their association with A truly magnificent monument to Walter Scott is process of erection in Prince's street, the main street of the New Town.

What are a tourist's notes worth, if he does not speak out his real impressions? I must acknowledge that neither the picturesque position of " auld Reekie," nor the elegance of the New Town, arrested my attention so quickly as the unusual number of miserable looking old women, visible in the streets, and especially hanging out clothes to dry round the Calton Hill, with no other headgear than a sort of dirty white nightcap. No wonder that Scott, with so many living models before him, could hardly get through a novel, without introducing some "withered witch." I looked in vain, however, for any originals that could vie in dignity with "Norma of the Fitful Head," or even "Meg

The withdrawal of the Free Church party from Established Church had taken place only ew weeks before I arrived in Scotland, and was of ourse a topic of general and exciting interest throughout the country. On the Sunday which I spent at Edinburgh, I found a multitude thronging to public worship in a spacious edifice adjoining the hotel where I stayed. Dr. Gordon conducted the service in a large hall, and in another part of the same building another minister of the Free Church officiated. Both had very full and attentive congregations, scarcely at all diminished by the fact that the last tie that bound them to the Church of Scotland, as by law established, had just been severed. Whatever different opinions may be entertained as to the expediency and necessity of such a separation, all must respect that sturdy adherence to principle, in opposition to worldly policy, which this movement has so extensively devel-

After morning service, I had an interview with Dr. Candlish, the most prominent leader of the ecession, as far as relates to efficient agency producing the result. I confess that he seemed to me to possess a little too much of the impetuous Boanerges spirit. He preached that afternoon to a crowded auditory in a church recently built for him, very plain externally, but accommodating a large assemblage. His manner of preaching was vehement, more resembling the Methodist style and tones than I had before witnessed on that side of the Atlantic. In the Scotch churches the people are supplied with Bibles as well as hymn-books. and when a passage of Scripture is cited by the

preacher, a general rustling of leaves follows. Dr. Chalmers resides at a little distance from the city. The doctor's personal appearance is rather different from what I had imagined. Instead of that thin, spiritual looking figure which one naturally associates with his writings, he is somewhat stout and robust-not one of those "sound divines," that, according to Cowper, a light blow would demolish, or so delicately constituted as to "die of a rose in aromatic pain," but rather " with Atlantean shoulders broad," like a pillar in Church or State. When I made some allusion to the great pressure of occupation which the recent rupture in the church must have devolved upon him, he replied that it had been just so all his life -he had never known what it was to be at leisure. He walked with me to Merchiston Castle, just in the neighborhood. Here I was introduced to the resident family, and their consent being readily given, the doctor led the way to a small upper chamber, where, as I looked round on the walls, wondering what there was remarkable in so ordinary an apartment, the doctor told me that I was in the room in which Napier invented logarithms. A visit to such a spot, in such companiouship, I thought

On my way back I visited the castle. Here I saw the curious old piece of ordnance called mons meg, formed of bars of iron hooped and used by James IV. at the siege of Norham in 1498. A century ago it was removed to the Tower of London, but in 1829, in compliance with the general wish of the people of Scotland, it was restored to its present position. Here I saw too the Regalia of Scotland, as also the chamber in which Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to her son, afterwards James VI. and I., and looked out of the window from whose dizzy height it is said that the infant was let

an incident well worth recording.

From the Castle I went to Holyrood House, at the opposite end of the city, where I saw the bedroom and bed of Mary Queen of Scots preserved in their original state, as they were when she occupied them, nearly 300 years ago. The closet is also shown in which she was at supper when the conspirators broke in from a secret passage adjoining, and dragged Rizzio to a bloody death in the ante-chamber. The good humored Scotch lassie that showed the apartments was quite willing that I should join with other visitors, of easy faith discernible on the floor, as an authentic vestige of

From Edinburgh I set off for the Highlands, de signing to devote two days to the scenery of the "Lady of the Lake." In the midst of a heavy shower of rain, I reached the steamboat, just de parting for Stirling. After we got on board the rain continued with little intermission, so that we lost the prospect, and were obliged to confine our selves, most of the time, to the cabin below, there being neither cabin nor awning on deck. An American steamer, especially for pleasure tours, would have been very differently constructed. We reached Stirling an hour before dark, but the weather was such that I could only "take mine ease at mine inn," and solace myself with such creature comforts as the house afforded.

I rose early next morning, and made my way directly to the Castle, one of the four in Scotland which, it was stipulated at the union with England, should be kept in repair and garrisoned. After

viewing the interior, and remarking the style of romantic spot among the hills, where a mountain marks, and a criterion or touchstone upon which to vation of heart, but with a view to enable the church rules and regulations of the institution without rearchitecture, which, with the rudely carved statues, stream dashes furiously down a precipice of rock. sufficiently attests the hoary antiquity of this for- Returning, we had a fine view of Ben Ledi, a mountress, so famous in Scottish history, I turned to view tain, three thousand feet high, which bounds the at leisure the glorious prospect that meets the eye prospect toward the west. Its name signifies the on every side from its time-worn battlements.— Hill of God, and it was probably a Druidical place The morning mist had now disappeared, and the of worship. On its summit, a long walk of smooth sun shone out brightly. On one side the windings turf, evidently artificial, may still be traced.

of the Forth were visible in the valley to a great This walk of four miles satisfied the lady, aldistance towards Edinburgh, giving me at a glance though an excellent pedestrian. We left her at part of the scenery through which, obscured by the inn, and proceeded in an opposite direction nist, our steamer had conveyed us the evening along the bank of the river Teith to the Pass of previous. On the opposite side of the Castle, the Leny, a wild Highland glen, enclosed by rugged same lovely valley was visible, bounded in the dis- mountains, and skirted with woods, interesting in tance by Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and Benooirlich, itself to the lover of romantic scenery, and posand other commanding summits in the Highlands. sessed of an added attraction, as answering to the In full view towards the south, at two miles dis- description of that entrance to the Highlands through tance, lay the scene of the memorable battle of which Dugald Dalgethy is introduced as travelling, Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, in which Robert in the opening of the "Legend of Montrose." Bruce secured the independence of his country by found my companion a man of science, but not so a signal victory over the English army, three times as numerous as his own. Thirty thousand of the (though he carried his hammer with him,) as to be English, including seven hundred knights, are said insensible to the wildness and beauty of the scene. to have fallen on that battle field. At nearly the We walked on, allured by the expectation of some same distance in the opposite direction, is a craggy prospect still more striking than had yet appeared, and picturesque eminence, called the Abbey Crag, on till, stopping to rest on the border of a lovely lake, which William Wallace planted his army, Sept. 13, we found that, instead of two, we were four miles 1297, when a great English host, under command from Callander, to which we hastily retraced our

of Sir Hugh de Cressingham, advanced to give steps. him battle, and were driven back with great But I bethink me that these details, whatever deslaughter. Several other battle fields are visible lightful reminiscences they may be connected with from the Castle. Just below it is the old "Stir- in my own mind, must be getting exceedingly tireling Brig," almost as familiar and famous in Scot- some and insipid to my readers-that is, if I have ish story as the ancient Castle itself. Dunblane, on any-and so, for the present at least, forbear.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PHRENOLOGY REVIEWED.-NO. III. in so many of its features with whatever is most in- LAWS OF ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED BODIES, GENERAL OUTLINE OF OUR PLAN

In our last communication we took a hasty and The Castle itself is an exceedingly picturesque object, its ancient towers and palaces perched on constitution of bodies which exist in the world, and he summit of a rocky eminence on one side, a showed that they were divided into at least three Outside the walls, I sat down on the great classes; each class having a general mode of Ladies' Rock, from which the fair daughters of Scotland's nobility were accustomed in former ages to look down on tilt and tournament in the plain below. The time when Stirling Castle was not, is unknown in Scottish annals. As early as the end of the twelfth century, it was one of the chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of the time was not the scotland. In the remains of the chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of the twelfth century, it was one of the chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of the twelfth century, it was one of the chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of the twelfth century, it was one of the chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of the twelfth century it was one of the chief fortresses in Scotland. chief fortresses in Scotland. In the remains of a tion, as the zoophites, funguses, eggs, &c., as well very ancient palace, which forms the south side of the quadrangle, there is a closet called Douglas' room, in which, (Feb. 22, 1452,) James I. mind, however inferior, up to the most perfect intelligence in man. We also endeavored to show stabbed with his own hand William the eighth that the general laws under which each of these Earl of Douglas, on his refusing to break a league classes act, are laws of necessity, that necessity being which he had formed with other nobles against laid in the physical constitution of each. physical bodies, and the physical part of vital and animated bodies, are controlled of necessity by the laws of gravitation and by chemical affinity; whereas vitality, so far as we know, is subject to no such laws of physical matter.

land's nobles were beheaded in the early part of A living body weighs no more than a dead one the fifteenth century. These facts explain the apostrophe to Stirling Castle in the "Lady of the body known. Yet it has laws under which it acts, and one is to enable the appropriate organs of the body in which it exists to convert foreign substances into the nature of the body it inhabits, so that growth and nutrition are constantly preserved. Another is to preserve the body from the influence of disorganizing foreign agents, as putrefaction and decomposition; both of which agents are as active of the way shaded by majestic trees, extends round the action of vitality their labor upon it is lost, they the outer walls of the Castle, on the south side. Work in vain. The laws therefore which control Twice I went the whole length of this walk, envitality are in their nature the very opposite of the joying the magnificent prospect, and exhibitated by physical laws and tend to counteract them; otherthe freshness and fragrance of the morning air, wise no animal could live a moment. But vitality and then made the entire circuit of the Castle, acts in this manner from necessity; its mode of ac following a path round the precipitous crag, above tion, as well as the nature of its action, is neces which the other defences of the fortress rose high sarily controlled and directed by its inherent conin air. Descending to the valley on the north stitution, by its nature. Vitality could no more side, I directed my steps to the high-arched narrow bridge-a structure of stone, of unknown acids, alkalis, or oxides of metals, than gravitation date, now in disuse, in consequence of the recent could compose a poem. These principles apply erection of a new and more spacious bridge, at a also to the laws of intelligence as well as to the laws little distance down the river. While standing on of vitality; and they show that mind is as much this famed relic of antiquity, I thought of those controlled in its manifestations and modes of action, that in ages past had crossed that identical bridge, by its inherent natural constitution, as is vitality, or for centuries the only medium of land communiinert, unorganized matter.

cation between the north and south of Scotland. The doctrines we wish to have borne in mind Here that kingly spirit, Robert Bruce, had passed, from these principles are, -here successive kings of Scotland, now compar-

First, that a physical law of nature, as applied atively obscure, had moved along in pomp. Here, to the bodies and subjects under consideration, is a too, "in pride of power, in beauty's bloom," had particular rule of action adopted by the body or agent that acts.

Second, that the rule, or the particular mode The memory of another individual, famous on very action adopted by each class, or by each individual different grounds, is also associated with Stirling of the class, is adopted from necessity, there being and its environs; and I fancied the figure of sturdy no alternative, no act of volition concerned in the John Knox, moving over the narrow bridge. Thus matter,

do a few illustrious and historical names survive Third, that this necessity is laid in the very phy in human remembrance, while countless multitudes sical constitution of such acting body or agent, are swept away by the tide of time, leaving behind whether that body or agent be matter, vitality, or mind. Thus matter is from necessity bound to My romantic imaginings were at length effectually dispersed by the romances of awakened appetite; for it was now near 10 o'clock, and I had mind is bound to observe the laws of mind.

not yet breakfasted-a circumstance which I men-Fourth, but the kind of phenomena which each of tion as furnishing no slight attestation to the beauty these several agents may produce, under the operaof the view from Stirling Castle. Let no tourist tion of their respective laws, depends upon the in Scotland fail to visit this spot, as interesting construction and capabilities of each agent. Thus from its historical associations, as it is unsurpassed no one would expect a stone to put forth leaves or in the beauty and grandeur of its natural scenery. propagate its species by seeds or otherwise; nor could the vitality of a mushroom or an egg sustain of Callander, fourteen miles from Stirling, on the a controversy in politics or religion, nor intellect be way to Loch Katrine. As no one, lady or gentle- made the medium of physical weight or a measure man, was willing to forego the pleasure of the pros- of capacity. So, on the other hand, mere matter pect, we formed a very pleasant party on the outcan never exhibit the phenomena of instinct nor viside of the coach, and had a delightful ride. We tality those of mind; since none of these phenompassed close to Doune Castle, a picturesque ruin, ena is compatible with the capabilities of either of these classes of agents. Upon the same principle death of the "Bonny Earl of Moray," one of its neither mind nor intelligence can produce the phenomena of vitality or even of physical matter, nor ean a mind that contains a WILL be restrained in the choice of objects by the laws of vitality or of

physical matter. Fifth, that the nature of these laws are all different From this place we looked back to Stirling Castle, as applied to these three great classes of agents. in full view, although eight miles distant, its tow- For unless vitality be constituted similarly with ers, grouped together on the isolated craggy rock, matter, and endowed with the same or similar propresenting a very striking appearance. Not far perties, it could not observe the same law as matter. from Doune Castle are two gentlemen's seats, New- But since vitality is an inscrutable principle and apin such matters, in regarding a streak of blood, just ton and Cumbusmore, where Walter Scott, when a pears different from any form of matter with which youth, was hospitably entertained; and where he we are acquainted, we are authorized in our present first became familiar with that Highland scenery state of knowledge to consider it, in its nature, sui which his own works have invested with the added generis; a principle peculiar to itself; and that we charm of romantic and poetical association. About are warranted also in saying, that it observes a difnoon we reached Callander, beyond which there is ferent set of laws from those of matter, and that no public conveyance. Previous to the publica- they should not be associated together. The same tion of the Lady of the Lake, this was an obscure remarks apply to mind, and we infer that the laws Highland village; but immediately on the appear- of mind are as peculiar to themselves as are those ance of that splendid poem, tourists thronged to of vitality or of matter.

Loch Katrine, and Callander became the start- Sixth, that since neither vitality nor mind, nor ing point for excursions, on foot or on horse- yet the laws to which they owe allegiance, are tanback, and at length, when practicable roads were gible bodies, our knowledge of them must depend made, in small vehicles, to the borders of the roman- upon observation, and our reasoning upon them must be a posteriori; or from the effects produced During the ride from Stirling, I had formed a back to the cause that produced them. Here we pleasant acquaintance with an English gentleman infer that in our investigations after truth in these and lady, and we agreed to take a carriage together matters, we must examine each as we find it and that evening, after first devoting a few hours to the observe facts as they present themselves in nature. scenery around Callander. Taking a Highland lad The doctrines contained in the above six propo-

Bracklin, two miles from the village, a secluded and since they form a sort of basis for our future re-

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try the truth and validity of the doctrines we in- to act more efficiently in securing this object, he tend to examine. It must appear obvious at first labored in a peaceful and constitutional way to ob sight, that if no effect can exceed the nature and tain what he believed would be an improvement capability of its course, no agent can transcend in of her polity. I say in a peaceful and constitutional action the power it has to act. But since the power way; and here I can but contemplate him in deto act, which every agent possesses, is proportional lightful contrast with some of his cotemporaries, to its physical constitution and endowments, and who have gone "out from us, because they were cannot exceed this condition, this power must be bounded by the nature of this constitution and ening himself of his great and justly deserved influ-

ence with the younger class of preachers, and his Hence a mill, so constituted in its organization rarely equalled popularity with the people, for the as to make flour, will never saw boards, plank, or purpose of securing by agitation and clamor those joists. An organ constituted so as to see, as the reforms in our Discipline and practice which he eye, can never be made to hear or smell. A body deemed so desirable, there is no calculating the misconstituted so as to possess only physical properties, chief that would in consequence have occurred to can never possess vital ones. And a vital or living the church. He might in that case, (were he still body so constituted as to possess only this principle, living,) have witnessed, as the result of a misguided can never exhibit intelligence. The mode of ac- zeal, alienations and strifes, divisions and schisms, tion then of all these agents, as well as the nature at the bare thought of which the pious heart shudof that action, is restricted to the constitution and ders with dire evil. But his was a sanctified amendowments of the agent that acts. But the differ- bition. The illusory phantom of fame and disence in this mode of action and the difference in tinction, which has been so powerful a decoy to their nature entirely depend upon a difference in the others, seducing them into labyrinths of visionary physical constitution and endowment of these experiment and reckless adventure, had no power agents. So that if the general character of the to swerve him from the path of rectitude, or (what nature, constitution and endowment, of any two or is the same thing,) the faithful and regular dismore acting agents be alike or similar, the inference charge of the highly responsible trusts confided to is obvious and irresistible that the mode and nature him. He was the friend of all the preachers on his of their action, together with the general character of the phenomena produced by that action, will be him, commanding their respect and confidence by alike or similar also. his ingenuousness and sincerity, he had no occa-

like or similar also.

Man is usually considered as composed, so far as sion to descend from the dignity of his office to the phenomena are concerned, of three distinct principles; low intrigues of the demagogue, to secure their or, since we shall regard them only as the causes patronage. He resorted to no sly manœuvres, no of certain actions or phenomena, we may denomi- party caucussing, to secure suffrages as a delegate nate them as agents. These agents or principles to General Conference; he went there as by comare crude, inert, senseless, physical, matter, of which mon consent, and when there (which was more the body is composed. The second is the principle than once) he was the same generous, high-minded of vitality, which presides over organization, growth, but humble Methodist preacher he ever was in his nutrition, reproduction, &c. And the third is the circuit or station, or on his District. principle of intelligence which distinguishes man Such, in brief, is but an imperfect view of my first Presiding Elder. "His name is as ointment from the lower animals.

Now these three agents or principles are the same poured forth. His memory is blessed." I think their nature, constitution and endowment, or they of him only with love, respect and gratitude, with are different. But since the esse, or the essential sentiments and emotions very different from those character of this constitution, is placed beyond the I should probably realize had he pursued the course ken of our senses, since it is occult and veiled by pursued by some of his compeers. Had he sean inappreciable tenuity or other condition of invisi- duced me in my simplicity into a belief that agitability, we can only judge of that nature by the phe- tion and strife were the best means of securing nomena each respectively produces. But since reform; had he made the Quarterly and Anthese phenomena always exhibit the result of the nual Conferences, as he might easily have done, action of certain fixed laws in nature, and since the the instruments of selfish and ambitious aims, or same cause always produces the same effect, all the arena of contention and strife,-had I just other things being equal, we draw the legitimate occasion to look upon him as having unworconclusion that when the nature of the phenomena thily perverted the power committed to him to produced varies, the nature of the cause producing my enlistment as a tool for the prosecution of

schemes of radicalism and division,-I will not in-That the phenomena exhibited by these three dulge in conjectures as to what my feelings might agents in man are all radically different from each now be; they certainly could not be those of gratiother, no man can deny. Our senses can discover tude, nor, with my views of the nature and importno appreciable similarity between the physical phe- ance of the office, could I entertain for him sentinomena of man and his vitat phenomena. In what ments of respect. But, thank God,-I do in my respect are gravitation, bulk, size, solidity, impene- heart thank him, and next to him my beloved trability, color, inertion, &c., similar to growth, di- Presiding Elder, for preservation from radicalism. gestion, secretion, irritability, nutrition, or even re- May all who are entrusted with this responsible ofproduction? And what properties or nature in fice be divinely assisted to magnify it, to preserve mmon do these last hold with thought, will, judg- it from all injurious infraction, and make it what ment, sensation, and the like? How long would my Presiding Elder did, subservient only to peace, gravitation or even growth have to exist, or how the purity and prosperity of the church. energetic must they act, before they could produce Feb. 1845. thought? And how would bulk, size, or extension in any direction, and digestion, secretion, nutrition, or even irritability, exert themselves to produce or become will, judgment, or the phenomenon produced by other mental or intellectual effort?

Since then all these phenomena are different, and since they are the result of the action of fixed laws, dark about this institution. To throw some light the character of which is based upon the character upon this subject is the design of this communicaof the nature of the agent which produces them, tion. Down East College is located in the extreme we directly and logically infer that that nature is as eastern part of Washington County, in the State of radically different as the nature of the phenomena Maine. The ground on which it stands comprises s which are produced by it. Ostensibly phrenology all of the territory east of Machias, and was formerly ecognizes all these principles, and it is in virtue of called St. Croix Circuit. It was all a wilderness this recognition that it has gained all its eclat in the forty years ago save a few small settlements. About world. Indeed it would have been folly for any this time the Rev. Duncan McCall, Wesleyan Misman to attempt the palming upon community a sionary from St. Stephens, commenced his minissystem which, in the face of day, should maintain terial labors occasionally among the people. that phenomena so different, results so various, and thirty years since, the Rev. T. Asbury came to that radically changed in their nature, were in fact the section of the country and preached in Calais, Robproduction of the same cause -matter!

Upon these points, however, we intend to unde eive the public, and to show it, first, that phrenol- N. E. Conference, who sent the Rev. E. F. Newogists, such as Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and others, ell and his wife Fanny on that Circuit, which they regard life but as a properly acquired by matter in a named the St. Croix Circuit. Their labors were tate of organization; and secondly, that mind and blessed, the Circuit enlarged; the next year it was intelligence are but different forms of vitality, depending solely upon the organization for its development and manifestation. Having done this we think the prestion of materialism will be fairly proved upon the Rev. John S. Ayer and J. Eaton were appointed Then, to ascertain the stability of the edifice to the charge. The Circuit, by mutual consent of which is regarded as a "new revelation from God o man," we intend to examine the arguments and facts upon which it is supposed to rest. I close by under whose direction it was. This was the origin comparing its dogmas with Revelation and the funof Down East College. damental doctrines of Christianity. J. SMALL.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

MY FIRST PRESIDING ELDER.

Calais, Baring, Baileyville, Princeton, Alexander, The office of Presiding Elder, in our itinerant Cooper, Crawford, Wesley, Charlotte, and some economy, is one of eminent importance, commandplantations. No college in the U.S. is more pleaing influence, and high responsibility. Judiciously santly situated than Down East College, on the exercised, it may be made efficiently conducive to the peace, the unity, the purity, and pros- western shore of the beautiful St. Croix, in full and my heart must acknowledge the hand of God perity of the church,—the true and legitimate ob- view of Her Britannic Majesty's dominion in New jects contemplated by it. In injudicious, scheming, Brunswick. For hearly twenty-five years this inincompetent hands, it becomes an engine of sad stitution has lived and flourished, notwithstanding it and inappreciable mischief, subversive of just au- has received no public patronage or support. thority, and destructive of the very interests it was ular opinion has been against it and stigmatized it designed to secure and promote. Hence the ap- as "Down East," just as if it was a hundred per pointment to this office (in general) of men of ma- cent below par. ture minds, sanctified ambition, and tried integrity Its support has principally been drawn from a and devotion. Such, emphatically, was the man number of flourishing Banks, which have always under whom I entered the itinerant field. Ex- kept their credit; even in the "hardest times" they ceedingly affable, yet dignified in his address, he have not suspended payment. The most extensive united to a naturally strong and comprehensive and permanent one is the Great Fish Bank, with mind, discriminating judgment and good common unknown and untold millions of specie, from the sense; the most scrupulous, unbending integrity, baby whale to the little tom-cod. This bank is ala thorough gospel experience, and chastened and ways open and every man among us is allowed to lofty devotion to the church which had honored draw out of it as much at any time as he can hook him with her confidence. His quarterly visits were up, without an indorser. Clam and Lobster Banks are anticipated and hailed both by preachers and peo- good, but not so rich. Potatoe Banka branch of the ple with enthusiastic delight. In the Quarterly Farmer's Bank, is excellent; there is not its equal Conference, the love-feast, the prayer-meeting, the in all the known world. Added to these, there is class-meeting, (he was not above attending them,) the Merchant's, Mechanic's, and Lumber Banks, all the family circle and the pulpit, he appeared the of which are good and safe, without it is Lumber prompt and able counsellor, the humble and de- Bank, which is somewhat doubtful. Most of the roted Christian, the eloquent and effective preacher. people are ready to do something for the support He was mighty in the Scriptures, and, when of the college and the education of the students, &c. The officers who preside are the self-same ones preaching on the divinity of Christ (his favorite theme,) speaking of his ability to save, he referred who presided over Jerusalem College, where Peter, to the proof he had in his own experience, a present James and John, received their education. The and full salvation consciously enjoyed. There was same old library, consisting of three immense voloften a power accompanying his discourse, full of umes, called Nature, Providence, and Grace, with a awfulness and glory. He had an unction from the number of smaller ones, such as Reason, Conscience, Revelation, and a host of men's works to aid in the study of the others. Our library at pre-

His doctrine and his life, coincident, Gave lucid proof that he was honest in

tongue of our red brethren at Pleasant Point up to Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or whatever you may please Years have passed away since this devoted servant of the church entered upon his eternal reward. years past and at present too, is to preach the ever-He rests from his labors, and his works, or the lasting gospel of Jesus Christ successfully. In order fruits of them, will, through all coming time, con-

for our guide, we walked first to the Bridge of sitions are important for the reader to bear in mind, former. Not only did he seek to promote reno- sisted by his tutor. He must submit to all the struggle when it is taken from our lips.

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. ] No. 9

The course of study is something like the following. To deny beloved self of all needless gratification, to bear a daily cross in conforming to the principles of the doctrine of Christ, to pray in all and any place where we can retire from the world's eye, constantly to watch over ourselves, and keep unspotted from the world. To visit all the families in our way, talk and pray with them all when any way convenient, preach once, twice, or thrice a day, as occasion may require, studying our sermons at the same time in the midst of all the business of the institution. To become so enured to musquitoes, flies, fleas, &c., as not to desert our post for fear of them; to travel on foot or otherwise to our most distant and difficult appointments with pleasure, being thankful that we have any part or lot in the great missionary field; to meet danger and difficulties with true Christian courage, and bear persecutions &c. with patience and meekness of spirit; to eat such things as are set before you and sleep wherever you can find a place, without finding fault, to submit to all the allotments of providence with cheerfulness, and to be ready for every good word and work before you. Lastly, to trust God for all things, temporal, spiritual and eternal, without distrust; to fully understand the mystery of his will and word, being fully dedicated to his service, fully experienced in his grace, and fully competent to explain and preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to a gainsaying world with accuracy; in sound speech, in full confidence, and with divine power, to be able at a moment's warning, without written sermons, briefs, &c., to enter if necessary the pulpit, and proclaim, without distraction of thought, derangement of matter, and confusion of manner, a risen Savior to lost sinners; to be good and able ministers of Christ, examples of the flock, walking as Christ also walked, praying without ceasing, rejoicing evermore, and in every thing giving thanks, fully satisfied, dead to the world and alive to God. When the student comes up to this standard, upon due examination, they have "purchased a good degree of boldness in the kingdom of our Savior Jesus Christ," and continuing faithful unto death shall receive a crown of life.

To conclude, our college is coming up, students, religion, business, &c., and by God's blessing we will, in spite of prejudice, be alongside of the West. We will no more be called "Down East" by way of reproach, but men shall say of us they have a goodly heritage, they are the Lord's people, and stand on equal footing with any of the tribes of Israel.

Down East College.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

DOWN EAST COLLEGE.

chias and the Atlantic ocean. The plot of ground

is nearly two hundred and fifty miles in circumfer-

ence and includes East Machias, Whiting, Lubec,

Eastport, Dennysville, Marion, Perry, Robbinston,

sent is excellent, consisting of science, divinity,

history, and language of all sorts, from the jargon

to study. But the main branch here taught for

Most of the readers of the Herald are in

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

DEBTS OF ITINERANT PREACHERS.

Br. Stevens :- If I could write a few words upon the debts of our preachers without wounding, or seeming to accuse too strongly, I should like to do it, for the good of all concerned. I am perfectly aware of our liability to disappointment. Our people may be disappointed. As a consequence, they may fail to pay the preacher, and he may fail to pay a debt. The means also, both ours and theirs, are frequently small. In all honesty, we may be poor. Still, I fear, there is a fault in relation to these debts. If there are disappointments sometimes which could not be anticipated, I fear anticipation has been too seldom used, or, her monitions have been lightly esteemed; her warning voice has been disregarded. I have found so many instances of these debts, within six years past, that I am sore. have sighed, and hoped to find an improvement But I have hoped, to be disappointed. Some old preachers perhaps fail to learn economy, while the young are often involved. Our circuits are injured, our character sinks, the common cause of Christianity suffers, souls are hardened in sin-are de stroved. Ought we, as preachers, to get credit for clothes, provisions, books, furniture, horses, carriages, rail-road, steam-boat, or stage fare, or any other cause, without a rational prospect of prompt payment? I think we should go in rags, travel on foot, and live on a bit of bread, before we should do it. Or, let us say to our church and congregations.-we must be honest, we cannot travel and binston, and the neighboring plautations. After live clear of debt; we are not ashamed to dig, and forming societies he gave the charge of them to the to digging we will go. So I propose to do myself. and so I advise all the preachers in my care to do, when there is an occasion. St. Paul and other primitive ministers labored, and with their own hands ministered to their necessities. Are we betpartially supplied by local preachers, and on the folter than they? Is our preaching more important lowing season the Rev. J. Lull was sent to labor than was theirs? Is our study and attendance there, whose labors were blessed. The next year upon reading of greater utility than theirs? O, when I see a society pressed down with a preacher's debt, or, more commonly, an individual, and all parties, became a seminary in which to educate sinners angry and clamorous, our reputation and the young itinerants belonging to the Conference influence, as preachers and Christians, nearly destroyed-and this, too, perhaps for two coats, I am sorely distressed. It is bounded east and north by the St. Croix bay and river, west by Weston, and south by Ma-

WALKING WITH GOD.

I must walk with God. In some way or other, whatever be my character or profession, I must acquire the holy habit of connecting every thing that passes in my house and affairs with God. If sick ness or health visit my family, my eyes must see therein. Whether my affairs move on smoothly or ruggedly, God must be acknowledged in them. If I go out of my house or come into it, I must go out Pop- and come in as under the eye of God. If I am occupied in business all day long, I must still have the glory of God in my view. If I have any affair to transact with another, I must pray that God would be with us in that affair, lest we should blunder and injure and ruin each other.

This is the language of the real Christian-but instead of such a spirit as this among the great body of tradesmen professing themselves religious -what do we see but a driving, impetuous pursuit, not seldom mean, low, suspicious, yea immoral practices!

Yet I once went to a friend for the express purose of calling him out into the world. I said to him-"it is your duty to accept the loan of ten thousand pounds and push yourself forward into an ample sphere." But he was a rare character and his case was rare. His employers had said, "We are ashamed you should remain so long a servant in our house, with the whole weight of affairs on you. We wish you to enter as a principal with us and we will advance you ten thousand pounds It is the custom of the city-it is your due-we are dissatisfied to see you in your present sphere.' I assured him that it appeared to me to be his duty to accede to the proposal. But I did not prevail. He said-"Sir, I have often heard from you that it is no easy thing to get to heaven. I have often heard from you that it is no easy thing to master the world. I have every thing I wish. More would incumber me\_increase my difficulties\_and endanger me."

HUMAN LIFE .- Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetto do this men must come regularly into the college, est at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink tinue to follow him.

He was, in the best sense of the term, a rebeing called by the President, and continually asbeing called by the President, and continually asFor Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The Spring term of this institution will commence on Monday, March 17, and continue fourteen weeks. The above notice will show that our next term is to commence two days before the regular time. This arrangement is necessary in order to secure fourteen weeks previously to the session of the New England Conference. We hope, therefore, that all concerned will take dee notice, and govern themselves accordingly, as it is quite important that our students should

present at the very commencement of the term. The N. E. Conference, in 1840, recommended to be introduced into the regular course of education in the Wesleyan Academy, "the study of the Holy Scriptures, with a view to a certain amount of theological instruction for the benefit of such scholars as may desire to pursue this part of the course of educa-

It is proper to announce that, owing to the multiplicity of labors on the part of the teachers, the wish of the Conference, as above expressed, has not been no fully complied with as was desirable. During the present year, however, something has been done toward meeting the above view and recommendation of the Annual Conference. During the last Fall term, a on the evidences of Christianity; also on the principles of scripture interpretation, and on sacred geography. During the present term the course on the Christian evidences has been repeated, which was followed by a series of expository lectures, four in a week, on the gospel of Matthew. These lectures have been delivered in the hour next preceding evening study hours, and were attended by a voluntary class of young ladies and gentlemen.

We have now to announce that the above course expository lectures are expected to be continued through the Spring term, and to be delivered in connection with morning prayers, four or five times a week and before all the students. The character of these lectures will be, first, as thoroughly exegetical as the capacity of our students will authorize; and, secondly they will be as thoroughly practical as the nature such lectures will allow. In other words, the aim will be to give the student as complete an understanding of the sacred text as possible, and to apply the truth involved to the conscience and the heart. It is our wish thus to make the Bible--so much neglected in our schools of learning-a prominent object of attention, and to do what we may to elevate the sacred volume before the eyes of our students as eminently "the book;" and that book which, with all their other pursuits, should receive their constant and deep atten-

To these lectures, and to others that will be given as subsidiary, as well as to the other advantages conour school, we cordially invite all thos young men of our church who may read this notice, and who are looking forward to the great work of the ministry. Come and linger with us, and "we will do we call it humbly and simply, The Wesleyan Academy. Yet, let it be well understood that, under its present administration, no efforts will be wanting to render it as eligible a situation as exists in this land for the education of a Methodist minister for his great work. We have lost all doubt that the position and interests of our ministry and church, and the welfare of the world, demand this at our hands.

In addition to the above a course of lectures or classical studies and literature will be delivered by the classical teacher to the students in the Greek and Latin languages, and to such others as may please to

Also a course of lectures on physical education will be delivered to all the students by the teacher of Nat-Beside these, other lectures of a more miscellaneous

character may be expected from different members of Before closing, permit me to say that many pleasant

things might be named of the present condition of Wesleyan Academy. It has numbered, during this winter, about 140 students—a large number for the winter term. These young ladies and gentlemen have, with very few exceptions indeed, distinguished themselves for their diligence in study, and propriety of conduct generally. An interesting state of gion has prevailed, and several of the students have professed conversion. The prospect is favorable for the future, and, under the smiles of Providence, we hope for great success and usefulness still to attend the efforts put forth by this institution.

And now, we ask, will not our beloved brethren of the New England Conference approve and second Will they not be assured that the Wesleyan Academy is a co-operator with themselves in the great cause of benefitting man? Will they in the great cause of benefitting man? not believe us when we say that we who are called to instruct in their seminary are in labors more abundant? Yes, brethren, we toil on and on. Few and brief are our days of freedom. Delicious autumn, and jovial winter, and rosy spring, and glorious summerthese, as they return, find us at our task, and retiring leaves us still there. We know what it is to be wear and worn. Hard work, and slender emoluments, and rigid economy, all belong to us. Meanwhile, when we have done all-done the very best we are able, there will be some to disapprove and condemn. You beloved brethren, enjoy the sympathies and prayers of many. But who are they that sympathize with the teacher? Who thinks to pray for him! At what altar, whether in the sanctuary, in the family, or in the closet, is he named or remembered?

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

C. ADAMS.

Wilbraham, Feb. 19, 1845.

# LIGHT WANTED.

Mr. Editor:-If some of your able correspondents will answer the following questions they will confer a great favor upon many of your readers.

1. When an Annual Conference receives its probationers into full connexion must the Conference depend wholly upon the report of the committee of examination for "satisfactory evidence that they have a knowledge of those particular subjects, recommended t on," or may not the report, though i reads "rather deficient," be deficient itself, hence be rejected, and they be constitutionally received? What is the true meaning of the Discipline upon this point?

2. Suppose a Deacon is providentially prevented from accomplishing the amount of study assigned him has the Conference constitutional authority to withhold from him an election to Elder's Orders, for this one reason, or is the accomplishment of a certain amount of study one of the Disciplinary conditions by which he is made eligible to said office?

We do not propose these questions for the sake of writing something for the Herald, but for the sake of bringing out light upon the subject. It is known that there are various views entertained by different men respecting the true meaning of the Discipline upon these points. Some contend for the report of the committee as though it were like "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not," while others agree that the committee may fail in getting a correct view of the man's "knowledge," hence "evidence may come and be received from other sources.

A MEMBER OF THE MAINE CONFERENCE.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

CALAIS QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Br. Stevens,-The following resolutions were adopted by the Quarterly Conference, at Calais, February 8, and it was voted that the Secretary furnish a copy for publication in the Herald and Journal.

Resolved. That this Quarterly Conference highly approve of the decision of the last General Conference, in sustaining the action of the Baltimore Conference in the case of the Rev. F. A. Harding.

Resolved, That it is with great pleasure we con template the noble stand taken by our last General Conference against slavery by her action in the case

of Bishop Andrew.

Resolved, It is with unfeigned sorrow that we learn that the senior Bishop of our church has disregarded the express will of the General Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew.

Bishop Andrew should have so far forgotten a proper melf-respect and his ordination vows, as to yield to the solicitation of Bishop Soule to act in contravention of the decision of the late General Conference.

Resolved,-That we regret the threatened separaon of the slave-holding from the non-slaveholding Conferences, but our motto is, "First pure, then

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Editor of the Herald and Journal, in ections to the division of the church as propose Calais, Feb. 11, 1845.

N. HATCH, Sec'v.

# HERALD AND JOURNAL.

a. G. Leans

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1845.

Correspondence.

TWO WEEKS IN CHARLESTON. -The colored population-Market-Slave Mart-Mr. Hoar

-The Quaker Church-Evacuation day. Dear Br. Stevens:-In a former communication roposed at some future time to give you a few ex-

tracts from my note book on the South, thinking that what was of interest to me might not be entirely destitute of the same to others. To a stranger the first appearance of the city of Charleston is any thing but attractive. He almost involuntarily exclaims, "Surely this is a doomed city, already darkened by the shadow of the destroying angel's wing." The lowness of the site, and the humidity of the atmosphere from the water and marshy lands that surround it, give the city a dark and gloomy aspect, vastly different from the youthful, flourishing appearance of our northern cities. Though Charleston is evidently on the wane, a residence of a few days serves to remove in a measure the unfavorable impression at first produced, and leaves though unpaved, are generally more spacious than those of our New England cities. The houses are surrounded by open porticos or piazzas, on which in the heat of summer the people choose to enjoy their meals. In the more costly gardens are to be found nearly all the fruits and flowers of the tropics.

Charleston Hotel is a magnificent pile of the Roman latter has often been admired. Its beauty consists in the South. its proportions as well as in the happy union of the different orders, and in its appearing so perfectly at evacuation of the city by the British under Gen. Leshome in the airy regions, where so many steeples, from lie in 1782. It was pleasing to witness the new life their untasteful proportions, look like intruders.

Battery or Dike to prevent the incursions of the sea, transactions and shared the triumph of that happy day. from which in former years the city has suffered se- It had been arranged that the departure should be a verely. It is a perfect Chinese wall, and on its top is peaceable one. The British were not to injure the most charming promenade, fanned by the ocean's city and the Americans were to present no obstacles breeze and warmed by a southern sun. Here the to the embarcation. The morning gun was the signal pleasure. Were one to form his opinion of the city of a cannon sweeter. For nearly three years the citifrom what he sees here, he would imagine that no tears | zens had felt the iron rule of a military dictatorship. ever watered its soil, that no oppressor ever walked its At that moment it ceased. Wayne moved on as Leslie streets. Gilded coaches and costly palaces, balmy retreated and halted at the south side of Broad Street. airs and cloudless skies, how unlike chains and sla- In the rear came the Governor of the State, Gen. Greene, very! The harbor is well defended and very beautiful. and a long line of honored heads and heroes. The As we passed the bar and entered the bay the first ob- windows were lit up with smiling faces, the balconies ject that attracted our attention was Fort Moultrie, waved with demonstrations of gladness, and martial situated on the right towards Sullivan's Island. On music lent its inspiration to the scene. "God biess the left are the ruins of Fort Johnson and the founda- you gentlemen, God bless you, and welcome, welcome rectly north of Fort Johnson stands Pinckney Castle. banished citizens and long suffering soldiery of Greene These form the defence of the town. It was in the In tears, in silence, and on bended knees, the full twilight of a Sabbath evening that we entered the hearts of the rescued citizens found utterance on that harbor. The darkness of night had just spread itself blessed day." Respectfully yours, C. T. Hinman. over the surface of the waters and was now slowly creeping up the walls and winding itself around the battlements of these repositories of death. All things wore an air of perfect tranquillity, and it seemed as if nature herself was paying deference to the holy Sabbath of the Lord. But the tranquillity of the hour was soon broken. As we neared the quay the city "terra firma," and bending our course with our pious captain towards the Cumberland Church. Here the Rev. Samuel Capers, brother of Dr. Capers, is sta-

crowded the galleries, and about fifty whites were West also. scattered over the body of the house below. We listened to a plain, spiritual sermon from a young brother brethren who signed the article have been misunderpraise to God, and the expressive "Amen" that frequently proceeded from the galleries, as the young feeling which exists in the New England churches in brother spoke of experimental godliness, gave evidence of true piety among the colored hearers, though I have not learned that any very extensive revivals are in progress among them. It seems to me that Southern Methodists do not understand the great influence of personal effort in revivals as well as our brethren at the North, and yet in all frankness I must admit I have seen something in Methodist Churches of the South that I should rejoice to see every where. I will instance the primitive custom of kneeling in silent devotion on entering the church. Nothing, as it appears to me, is in more perfect keeping with the genius of original Methodism, nothing more befitting a suppliant, nothing better calculated to awaken those reverential feelings and inspire that holy awe that ought to swell the heart of every worshipper as he takes his seat in the holy sanctuary.

There are no choirs in the churches. The preacher reads the hymn, two lines at a time, and conducts the singing himself, aided by the whole congregation. On the all absorbing question of the separation of the Church there appears to be but one opinion in this brethren the temper and spirit of Christ, and pray the Who am I that you remember me? You have chose culties to His glory.

than the white. Manual labor among the higher cir- Lord be done; his will is the best for me. cles is almost as great a disgrace as among the same chase, as of some article of food for his table, he goes to the market accompanied by a negro, buys of a negro, sends it home by a negro, has it prepared and ground gratitude I remain a fellow-with the sippery and cold districts of the North, and those who labor there; for it is written, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

With veneration and gratitude I remain a fellowplaced upon his table by the same; but the last crown- laborer in the Lord's vineyard, ing act he is pretty sure to perform himself. The market, which occupies an entire street, is conducted almost exclusively by the colored population, and on a Saturday evening, when many of the slaves from the plantations, adjoining the city, bring in the scanty products from their little gardens, it presents a very novel appearance. Were it not that, sprinkled in among a thousand black faces a stranger here and there descries a white one, he might be led almost to doubt his personal identity, and believe himself assimilated in color at least, if not in character, with the dense mass around him. Each stall tender furnishes his own light, which generally consists of a candle stuck in a potatoe, or a cotton string emerging from an earthen platter or a tin box, serving as an apology for a lamp.

Following the oriental custom the negroes carry their burdens on the top of their heads, and they do this without steadying them by the hand, walking off and Dr. Paulding, of the Associate Reformed Church. without the least apparent inconvenience. It is no have recently sailed from Boston for Smyrna, whence uncommon occurrence to see a negress, with a dish of they will proceed to Jerusalem, as missionaries to the apples on her head, a plate of oranges in one hand, Jews in Palestine. Dr. P. is accompanied by his wife and of nuts in the other, vending her commodities as and two children.

deliberately as a New England shop keeper behind

ZION'S HERALD AND

During my residence in Charleston I attended sale at public auction of a large number of slaves. They were called upon the stand by families, and struck off to the highest bidder at "so much apiece for the

I am informed it is not customary to separate families at public sales as it was formerly. If nature ever designed any man exclusively for this business the The city and harbor-Methodism-Separation of the Church chief auctioneer, I think, must be that man, and all farther description is of course unnecessary. After literally screaming at the top of his voice for some half hour or more he begged the buyers to have compassion on him and hurry their bids as his throat was sore. What an appropriate place to appeal to human sympathy! It may be no more than an act of justice to remark, however, that selling a servant is considered by many of the more respectable citizens as an act of ruelty to be justified only by absolute necessity.

The chief topic of conversation on my arrival was the embassy of the Hon. Samuel Hoar of your State; and it was but too evident that he pursued the only course he could have done, either with safety to himself or honor to those he represented. By his venerable appearance and gentlemanly demeanor Mr. Hoar made many personal friends even among those who most loudly decried the object of his mission!

There is an incident connected with the site of a the traveller to form an unbiassed opinion. The streets, Quaker Church in this city worthy of note as illustrative how much some of our southern friends love each other as well as their neighbors. Several years since well adapted to the climate, with large airy rooms, there was a Quaker Church on King Street and the only regular worshippers were two brethren. By some unlucky stroke of fortune the property of one was entirely wrested from him, and by his failure he involved to a large amount his friend. Charges of dishonesty were thrown out against the unfortunate order; one of the first in architectural beauty in the Quaker by his aggrieved brother, and from that hour Union; though with its massive walls blackened and they did not exchange a word or utter a syllable in marred by a humid atmosphere, it reminds one of an each other's presence, though after this they regularly ancient castle or a modern prison. The Hibernian met in their church on every Lord's day for more than Hall and the Steeple of St. Michael's Church are justly ten years. Two solitary, silent worshippers. This I ranked among the finest specimens of the art. The believe is the longest Quaker meeting ever known in

The 14th of December was the anniversary of the and vigor that seemed to be infused into the tottering But by far the most attractive public work is the frames of a few ancient heroes who witnessed the eauty and wealth and fashion of the city resort for to commence the movement, and never was the sound tions of a new fort to be called Fort Sumpter. Di- home," were the sweet words that hailed the long Aiken, South Carolina.

"THINGS AS THEY ARE."

Dr. Bond speaks in the last Christian Advocate as

"We are gratified to find 'things as they are' signed by brother Porter and others; and notwithstanding our own understanding of that article seems to have been common to most readers of the Herald, as we gather from the Herald itself and from our own Some five or six hundred negroes of both sexes private advices, from the East and the North, and, as we learn from the Western Christian Advocate, in the

"The Editor of the Herald assures us that the stood. They really meant to corroborate and endorse the opinions of the Editor with respect to the state of regard to church action on this subject; and which English Government and Irish Church-Puseyism-Switzerwe copied into the Advocate with approbation; and we have assurance of this, too, from at least two of the signers. This precludes all controversy. The brethren are entitled to their explanation, and we receive it gladly, sincerely hoping no further agitation in the churches down East will grow out of the communication in the Herald, thus explained.

# TELLSTROM-THE MISSIONARY.

Many of our readers will recollect that Mr. Scott, the Weslevan Missionary to Sweden, published when in this country a memoir of Tellstrom, the celebrated Missionary to Lapland. We copy from the last Christian Advocate and Journal the following letter from this devoted man to our Missionary Society.

To the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, New York.

Venerated Fathers and Brethren in Christ Jesus ou Lord !- When Pastor Scott, a teacher beloved by all State, both in the church and out of it. Separation true Christians in this country, returned from his long IS INEVITABLE. And from all I have seen both here journey, I had the pleasure of witnessing his recepand at the North, under present circumstances. I be- tion by his family and a few chosen friends. He had lieve it best. It will undoubtedly give our brethren much to say respecting the faith and holy living of here more ready access to the slaves, and should they Christians for the extension of the kingdom of Jesus properly feel the additional responsibility thus imposed upon earth. O! it was glorious and delightful to mark upon them, and use the advantages acquired as they and hear our friends on the other side the Atlantic may, good will result to the oppressed. May heaven stretch out their brotherly and benevolent hands to us. grant it may be so! All that anti-slavery Methodists from the hands of my beloved teacher a document decan consistently do farther is to manifest towards their claring that I am a member of your respected Society. great Head of the Church to overrule our present diffi- to encourage a feeble one. May the Lord reward you and grant largely his blessing to your noble efforts.

Next month I hope to return to my station with im The colored population of the city is much larger proved health. May it continue. Yet the will of the Respected Fathers and Brethren, when ye gather before the Lord to render praise and thanksgiving class in China. If a gentleman wishes to make a purand to pray for grace and blessing, do not forget the

> With veneration and gratitude I remain a fellow (Signed) CARL LUDVIG TELLSTROM.

Stockholm, April 28, 1842.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—According to the London Herald, official documents disclose the almost incredible fact that even as connected with the western world only, the traffic is increased, instead of being diminished; while an unbounded slave traffic in the eastern world has yet scarcely been touched-nay, it may be said only yesterday discovered, yet equal in amount to that from Africa across the Atlantic.

The Herald states further, that all the exertions o Great Britain for sixty years "have been fruitless tending even to increase the horrors of the trade."

Mission to the Jews .- The Rev. Mr. Barnett

STATISTICS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AND WESLEYAN SOCIETY, FOR 1844.

We copy the following article from the last Chris-

tian Advocate and Journal. It furnishes matter for serious thought. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Members, Preachers, Increase,

1,171,356 4,282 102,831; or about 10 per cent. WESLEYAN SOCIETY. 464.517 1.450 13.282; or 3 per cent. N. B. The yearly increase of the M. E. Church i

nearly one quarter of the whole Wesleyan Society! Missionary Collection for the Year, M. E. Church, \$125,000, equal to about 10 cents can

member. Wesleyan Society, \$445,000, about 100 cents each

are you pious? Let us see what sacrifices you have accommodation of students, will be kept on hand at made-"freely you have received, freely give." Now the most reasonable prices. The village of East for the proof. It must be admitted that the M. E. Greenwich is a very pleasant and healthy location, Church, as a body, have more wealth, and yet out of overlooking the beautiful and extensive scenery in their abundance they contribute to the missionary and around Narragansett Bay; situated about twelve Wesleyans out of their poverty give one hundred cents ble in half an hour for 50 cents-about thirty-five a year for each member !! This view of the case does miles from Stonington, to which the cars will carry not say much for the piety of those who come into the you in two hours for \$1 50. Not only New London church under excitement; and it is of course not fa- and Norwich can be reached daily for two or three vorable to what are termed protracted meetings. There is one striking difference between the mem-

lamentable deficiency in contributions to the mission- after the present term. ary fund. It is this :- the members of the Wesleyan body do adhere more strictly to the rules laid down are satisfied with a cloth for a coat at one or two dol- and with a heart full of the warm charities of domeslars a yard, when in the same circumstances here, nothing less than four to six dollars will do. The female Tappan, Boston. members of the same "grade" would wear a neat calico dress at a shilling a yard, while here it must UNITED STATES SATURDAY EVENING POST .- We intelligible. In about the middle of second paragraph dressed as a Quaker congregation, only be more con-

LION OF DOLLARS! and then it would only be equal to the practice of that of our poorer English brethren.

Poreland Riems.

The Hibernia brought us on the 19th some foreign religious intelligence. The question of the rubric, which has for some time been the prevailing topics in ume from the pen of Charlotte Elizabeth on the prethe Church of England, has been brought prominently dictions and history of the destruction of Jerusalem. before the public by a letter from the Archbishop of Waitt, Peirce & Co., Boston. Canterbury to the clergy and laity of his province .--The Archbishop recommends the clergy to abstain from any further attempts to introduce changes in the church service. The Bishop of Exeter has been beaten to the ground. All his innovations have been rescinded-all his orders are mere waste paper. Never did prelate stand in a less enviable position.

The popular opposition is growing violent. The city of Exeter has been so disgraced on the Sabbath- HAND BOOK FOR READERS AND STUDENTS, is an that the diocesan has forbid the use of it in public.

gives an encouraging statement of his labors. The old Greyfriars church at Edinburgh, in which Robertson and Erskine preached, and where Walter Scott attended in his boyish days, has been completely destroyed by fire; while the new Greyfriars, ter, New York. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. another church under the same roof, has not had a

The repeal question in Ireland has been thrown into the shade by an agitation of a very different and unexpected character. The bequest Act has created a difference of opinion not only among the Catholic the nomination of the prelates.

Dr. M'Hale has just addressed a long and exceedthe Bequest Act, and charging the government with covering, under the pretext of conciliation to Ireland a desire to destroy the liberties of the Romish Church.

The London Standard says it has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive annually collections at chapels, \$2,410,000; for curate collec-College, \$45,000; total, \$6,135,550.

The state of Switzerland is still agitated. At Lucerne the government expected an attack from the cellor Kent. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. volunteers of the canton of Argovia. The town was under martial law. The government had solicited the THE LITERARY EMPORIUM.—We have received be convoked for the end of February, for the resolu-per annum. New York: J. K. Wellman. tion of the Jesuit question, which keeps Switzerland in such a state of ferment.

alarming state of health, and the cardinals are on the been republished by Carter, N. York, and is for sale qui vive for what may happen.

## LITERARY.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY .- We have received a finely "got up" catalogue of this Seminary. The faculty are: Rev. George B. Cone, A. M., Principal, Teacher of Languages and Mental Science: Simon G. Waterhouse, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science; Miss J. B. Brewer, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, Painting and Drawing; Miss H. M. Anderson, Teacher of Botany, French and Italian .-The next term commences the first Thursday in March. The expenses are: Tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks, for common English Branches, \$4 00, to which will be added, for Higher English, Mathematical, Mental and Moral Science, each 50 cents for Natural Sciences, each 75; for Languages, each \$1 25; for Book Keeping, single and double entry, cents. \$1 25; for Practical Surveying, with use of Instruments, \$2 00; for Navigation, with use of Instruments What does the above remarkable statement show? \$2 00; for Drawing and Painting, with use of Pat-By the marvellous increase of the members of the terns, \$200; for Music, with use of Piano, \$800 .-M. E. Church over the Weslevan Society, it would Tuition shall in no case exceed \$6 00, except for Navappear that the American preachers are incomparably ligation, Painting and Drawing, and Music. Lectures more successful in their labors; or they are less par- are gratuitous. In the Boarding House, with the ticular in receiving members, and that probably at the Principal and Teachers, the charge per week will be revival meetings, when thousands are admitted with 1 37 1-2, exclusive of lights, washing and fuel, which only a slight change of outward deportment re- can be obtained at a reasonable price; or including these items and tuition in the common English branch-As to the comparative piety, if we may judge by es. \$2 00. The Boarding House, at present, accomone of the best tests, I fear we shall be found want- modates 20, and will be ready for any number, if one ing, for "actions speak louder than words,"-how much | week's notice be given. Books and stationery for the cause only ten cents a year for each member, while the miles from Providence, which, by the cars, is accessidollars, but Newport, Fall River and New Bedford, and even Boston and New York, for two and four dol bers of the M. E. Church and those of the Wesleyan lars. Miss H. M. Anderson, a late graduate of Troy Society, which may in some degree account for this Conference Academy, will be added to the Faculty

My Own Story, or autobiography of a child, by by Mr. Wesley. For instance, they do not follow the Mary Howitt, is the last of the excellent series of fashions in dress as we do here. They study rigid Tales for the People and their children. Mrs. Howeconomy in all things; they do not conform to the itt's name is a guaranty of a good book. She writes world. The male members among the working classes with great vivacity, fine discrimination of character, tic life. Her domestic pictures are unexcelled. Charles tom of page, in the parenthesis, for them read the

be silk, or some other expensive material, from six know of no secular weekly paper in the country more for "dire evil," read "dire recoil." (A clerical emission) shillings to a dollar, and other fixings to match, such ably conducted than the Evening Post. It is a large as the wife of a rich merchant would wear. What sheet handsomely printed and well arranged into desaid our venerable founder on this subject? "I con- partments which comprehend every department of ure you all, who have any regard for me, show me news. Its miscellaneous matter is attractive and apefore I go hence, that I have not labored, even in propriate to domestic reading, well spiced with healthy this respect, in vain, for half a century. Let me see, humor, and its editorials ably penned. It is neutral in before I die, a Methodist congregation full as plain politics. \$2 per annum. S. D. Patterson, Philadelphia.

sistent with yourselves. Let your dress be cheap, as JARVIS' INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE well as plain. I pray let there be no costly silks among Church.—Dr. Jarvis was appointed some years since you, how grave soever they may be. Let there be Historiographer to the Protestant Episcopal Church, no Quaker linen, proverbially so called for their ex- and the present publication appears under the sancquisite fineness, no Brussels lace, &c. &c. Be all of tion of a committee of the House of Bishops, who exa piece, dressed from head to foot, as persons profess- amined the MS. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing it one of the most erudite works vet produced in our country. It is chiefly chronological, unadapted therefore entious members, when they feel they cannot them- to popular use, but invaluable to the critical reader. selves conform to fashion, is to spend their hard earn- It professes to be written chiefly from original authorngs on their children, in vain attire; those in com- ities, which have evidently been collated by the auparatively humble circumstances will, in this respect, thor with immense labor. The first part is an elabthrew open her long, dim-lighted streets to receive us, and the hurried tread of the passing travellers greeted and the hurried tread of the passing travellers greeted we had inferred from the article in 'Zion's Herald,'

"We are gratified to find 'things as they are' we warring a more peaceful aspect in New England than try to imitate the worldly and the wealthy.

Reflect for one moment on this state of things, putation of time, and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the methods of connecting the putation of time and the m which is peculiar to our country. What a source of ancient computations with the modern. The second revenue would be here, if it were not for this cursed part relates to the dates of our Lord's personal history. to heaven, as if desirous to tell his friends he was pride-this propensity to appear somebody, when we Contrary to many good authorities, the author conare nobody? It is at once seen how easy it would be cludes that our Lord's birth took place on the day to lay aside one dollar a year for missious, which on which it is now celebrated, but about six years prewould make our yearly contribution over ONE MIL- ceding the common era. Waile, Peirce & Co., Boston.

> PRIZE ESSAY ON TEMPERANCE.-The Executive Committee of the General Temperance Council of the city of New York offer a premium of \$100 cash for the best Essay adapted to the present state of the Temperance Reformation-not to exceed eight octavo; pages, Long Primer type. All papers for competition to be sent prior to the 20th of March next.

JUDEA CAPTA is the title of another interesting vol-

THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, is the title of an excellent little volume by Pike, the well-known author of many popular works. It proves the divinity of Christianity from miracles, prophecy, the practical effects of the gospel, &c. Waite, Peirce & Co., Bos-

day by the mob spouting and goosing the Rev. Mr. excellent guide in the selection of books and a course Courtenay, for wearing the surplice at St. Stilwell's, of study, by Dr. Potter of Union College. Its criticisms are brief but just and its practical directions are The Bishop of Jerusalem, in his third annual letter, excellent. Waite, Peirce & Co.

> MEMOIRS OF MRS. MARY LUNDIE DUNCAS .- A second edition of these interesting "Recollections of a Daughter by a Mother," has been published by Car-

HARPERS' BIBLE, No. 19, has been received by Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF FERDINAND AND ISAlaity, but among the higher orders of the clergy. The Bella, in 3 vols. This noble work—the best historiexcitement occasioned by this measure had in no cal production of our native literature—is too well degree subsided, when it was rumored that the gov- known to need further remark from us, than the noernment had opened a negotiation with the Pope for tifiation that the Harpers have just issued the tenth the purpose of connecting the Irish Catholic Church edition in a style equal to the former splendid editions. with the State, either by making a provision for the We have read all Mr. Prescott's works with an interclergy, or by obtaining a concordat giving the crown est that renders us eagerly impatient for his expected volumes on Peru. He has taken rank among Hume. Robinson, and Gibbon, in the historical department ingly violent letter to Sir Robert Peel, denouncing of English literature. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

THE HARPERS have published in a pamphlet, price 6 cents, the letters of Miss Martineau on Mesmerism. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

for confession, \$1,350,000; for christenings, \$150,000; have issued a large and finely executed edition of this GUY'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.-The Harpers for unctions and burials, \$270,000; for marriages, work, pronounced the best on forensic medicine ex-\$1,350,000; for prayers for purgatory, \$450,000; for tant. It includes all of Anatomy, Physiology, Patholtions, \$101,000; for government grant to Maynooth gy, and the practice of Medicine and Surgery that is essential to be known by coroners and magistrates. It is edited by Dr. Lee, who has added 200 pages of original matter, including many suggestions of Chan-

aid of the vorort. The latter had demanded categori- two numbers of this work. It is well printed, and cal explanation from the government of Argovia. An consists of a tasteful selection of miscellaneous artiextraordinary Federal Diet will, it is positively said, cles, embellished by fine mezzotint engravings. \$1

THE COMMUNICANT'S COMPANION, a fine old work News from Rome states that the Pope is in a most by Matthew Henry, heretofore noticed by us, has by Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

## DEDICATION AT SPRINGFIELD

The new church in Pyncheon Street, Springer will be dedicated Wednesday, March 12, at 1 d. P. M. Rev. Dr. Olin, President of Wesleyan versity, will officiate on the occasion. Preaching, in the evening. Christian Advocate and Journal

## NOTICE.

The "North Russell St. Sabbath School" will a brate their eighth anniversary with an appropriate bition on Wednesday, evening, 26th inst., it being Wednesday evening following the anniversary Washington's birth. Doors open at 6 o'clock. cises commence at 6 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 19

## THE COMPLETE EVANGELIST

We have received two more articles about . publication -one for, and one against it. We rea publish them. Our editorial opinion of the book been given; it remains unaltered: one in opposit has also been published. It ought here to stop.

RISHOP JANES .- We understand the Young We Methodist Missionary Society will hold their Ann sary meetings in this city, next Sabbath, as follow At Bennett Street Church in the morning, Bromfie Street in the afternoon, and Church Street in the eve ing. Bishop Janes is expected to preach at each the above named places.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop his speeches in Congress on the Texas and Orego

We regret we cannot obey the call of our old free at Springfield.

We learn from Br. Trickey that Br. Carpent of Duxbury has been quite ill for some time, to hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Nortnern Christian Advocate says that s con munication from Dr. Olin, who has recently recent from a tour to Baltimore, informs us that there there of division between the northern and southern Co ferences is now considered certain.

ERRATA.-In an article on the first page, signed X., several errors occur. In 1st paragraph, near h A little farther on, omit the period after "conscious enjoyed," as it divides the sentence, and makes it

REV. WINANS OAKCHIAH, a native Choctaw to member of the Indian Mission Conference, departs this life on the 31st of October, on his way from Co. ference to his home, and to the field of labor to win . he had been appointed in the Choctaw nation. V learn from the So. W. Ch. Ad. that he was a verted in the old nation at an early period of missions among those people. He itinerant career in the Mississippi Conference the year 1834 or 1835, travelled two years, a was then admitted into the membership and dained deacon. Subsequently he located and engrated with his people west of the Mississippi. I was admitted to the Arkansas Conference in the of 1836 and appointed to labor as assistant preache on the Choctaw Circuit. In October last he standed the Conference in the Cherokee nation and recent his appointment to one of the Circuits in the Clara going there. He was a good preacher and a man influence among the Choctaws.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCOTCH MISSIONS IN INC. -It is stated that an officer in the East India Con pany's military service has recently given \$13,000 the Free Church of Scotland to be expended in promoting missions in India. This fact shows that bener olent men, living in the midst of the heathen, an deeply impressed with the importance of introducts among them the blessings of Christianity.

# THE CHURCHES.

CABOTVILLE, MASS .- Rev. D. K. Banister writes Feb. 20 :- Our cause in this place has suffered great! within two years past from circumstances that it a more pleasing to forget than to dwell upon. The church was reduced hard on to a hundred members and the congregation in a greater proportion. Buttle good Lord has remembered his heritage, and turns the captivity of his people. We have had a gradul work of revival since last August. I believe the have been but two weeks from that time but will more or less have professed to be reclaimed or convent Our loss of numbers in the membership is about ha made up, and our congregation is thought to be quite as full and as good as before our troubles; and we are expecting by the blessing of God on the labors of this people, that ere many months shall pass the brest in the wall will be fully repaired, and the gate set a Before the storm that swept like a tornado over the and the M. E. Church in our sister village, (Chicke pee Falls,) our church in this place was a most pros perous and benevolent branch of Zion, ready for eve good work; and we trust that the same spirit st burns upon our altar, though somewhat cramped in operations. And facts might easily be made to show that they are not a whit behind the chiefest of o churches in the interest they feel for the welfare and comfort of those that labor with them in the gospe and their families; and I doubt not that brighter de of prosperity await this church than she has ever be

EAST KILLINGLY, CONN., Rev. N. G. Lippitt write us privately, Feb. 17 :- We held last evening our fi missionary meeting, and raised in pledges, &c., \$34.5 cents, which I think you will acknowledge is I well for a station no older than ours, and which years ago received \$100 from the missionary treasur, I think we shall hereafter find little difficulty in doi more. Let me add that the course adopted by Herald in regard to slavery and division, is univ sally approved here. Let us be united, trust in God and go forward.

SPRINGFIELD, PYNCHEON ST.-Br. Hascall writes We are now enjoying some revival; a number have been reclaimed and converted and some are seeking

N. BEDFORD, Mass .- Rev. J. B. Husted writes, Feb. 22:-Br. Wheeler, of Elm St., New Bedford, desired me to say to you, that the good work is pro gressing in his charge: between 40 and 50 converted and reclaimed since camp-meeting. The brethren there are wide awake, as usual, and as evidence that the revival influence among tham is of the right stamp they have authorized their worthy pastor to bespeak them a part in the tune "\$200," missionary offering. I bless God for the privilege of witnessing the conversion of souls within the last few days.

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## AT SPRINGFIELD.

Pyncheon Street, Springfield. nesday, March 12, at 1 o'clock President of Wesleyan Unin the occasion. Preaching also ian Advocate and Journal please

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AKCHIAH, a native Choctaw and an Mission Conference, departed of October, on his way from Conand to the field of labor to which ed in the Choctaw nation. We W. Ch. Ad. that he was conation at an early period of the ose people. He commenced his the Mississippi Conference in 1835, travelled two years, and into the membership and orbsequently he located and emiole west of the Mississippi. He Arkansas Conference in the fall ed to labor as assistant preacher uit. In October last he attended ne Cherokee nation and received one of the Circuits in the Choctaw for his work, travelled two days on sched Fort Smith, where he died ce. Near the close of the solema iger able to speak, he pointed up sirous to tell his friends he was as a good preacher and a man of

O THE SCOTCH MISSIONS IN INDIA. n officer in the East India Comice has recently given \$13,000 to Scotland to be expended in pro-ndia. This fact shows that benevn the midst of the heathen, are ith the importance of introducing ssings of Christianity.

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Ass .- Rev. J. B. Husted writes, beeler, of Elm St., New Bedford, to you, that the good work is proarge: between 40 and 50 converted nce camp-meeting. The brethren ake, as usual, and as evidence that ce among tham is of the right stamp, ed their worthy pastor to bespeak e tune "\$200," missionary offering. privilege of witnessing the conver-

n the last few days.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

## LETTER FROM BISHOP SOULE.

To the Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate:

To the Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate:

EATONTON, Ga., Jan. 21, 1845.

Dear Brother,—As "new issues are attempted to be made, calculated to perpetuate the unhappy controversy which has already too long and too deeply agitated the church of Christ, producing, it is to be feared, loss of confidence, and alienation of affection both in the ministry and membership; and as an attempt has been made to bring the Bishops into conflict with each other in the arrangement of the plan of Episcopal visitation of the Annual Conferences for the ensuing four years, leaving Bishop Andrew out of the work; and as very erroneous conclusions have been drawn from an assumnour years, team consciusions have been drawn from an assump-tion of what their acts were, and of what they were predi-ated; and especially as such assumption and conclusions re declared to be founded on "on the most unquestionable ority," I think it necessary that the church should a correct view of all the essential facts in the case. the hope that this matter, being better understood, of be made another occasion of painful excitement the length and breadth of these lands, I will, according best of my knowledge, state as fully and plainly as let, the facts in the premises. And I presume that the here stated will not be disputed by any one who has the of the arthor.

of the subject.

forming the plan of Episcopal visitation, as pubamous in the opinion,) that no action of the Gen re unanimus in the opinion,) that no action of the cere is a Conference in Bishop Andrew's case formed any proping bar in the way of their giving him an equal apportant of the work with themselves, or imposed any oblition upon them not to do so. And, consequently, that if they give a him work, they did not believe that they would what the "General Conference decided should toe done." And they certainly did not believe that such act of theirs, had it been performed, would have war-ated the assumption that they "claimed the right to veto" of that body, or that they were "towering above in defiance of the General Conference. 2d. If Bishop Andrew had been present when the plan was formed, and had notified the Bishops of his desire or purpose to exercise the functions of his office, he would have had his

ou of the work assigned him, the acts of the Conpai portion of the work assigned min, the acts of the Con-rence, in their opinion, not prohibiting.

3d. It was determined by a majority of the Bishops, that Bishop Andrew should hereafter signify in writing his de-ter or request, as before stated, they should feel themselves justified "in assigning him his regular portion of the work.

"justified" in assigning him his regular portion of the work.

4th. In accordance with this determination, a second plan was formed, embracing Bishop Andrew, in anticipation of such a communication; which plan was put into the possession of one of the Bishops, for the purpose of being published so soon as such information should be received.

5th. It was the opinion of a majority of the Bishops, that the General Conference designed to devolve the responsibility of the exercise of the Episcopal functions upon Bishop Andrew exclusively. "leaving him to act as a sense of duty should dictite;" and consequently, that they would contravene the expressed will of the General Conference if they should "apportion to him any definite portion of the work" without the knowledge of his desire and purpose in the premises. In this last position, I believe there was a unanimous concurrence of the Bishops. And the only difference of opinion was whether the information in the possession of the Bishops with respect to Bishop Andrew's views was sufficient to justify them in apportioning to him a "definite portion" of ishops with respect to Bishop Andrew's views was sumetent justify them in apportuoning to him a "definite portion" of e work. On this point, which was a mere circumstance, e, no doubt, "honestly and sincerely differed in opinion," ie majority believing that the information they had was not filicient to justify them in assigning to "Bishop Andrew any

ufficient to justify them in assigning to "Bisnop Andrew any definite portion of the work."

If the foregoing is not a strictly correct statement of the facts in the case, or if there is any single fact omitted, which has material bearing on the case, it must be attributed to the detection of my memory, or to the error of my judgment in regard to the true meaning and intention of documents in my possession, and any one of my colleagues can correct me. possession, and any one of my coffeagues can correct mer. From this plain statement of facts it clearly appears that upon the simple circumstance of Bishop Andrew not having informed them, either personally or by writing, of his views and desires relative to the exercise of the functions of his office, and not the belief that the General Conference had ecided" that he "should not" exercise those functions, majority of the Bishops judged it inexpedient to assign a "any definite portion of the work."

the insports of the Bishops judged it mexpedient to assign him "any definite portion of the work."

If any further proof of this position is necessary, it is fur-nished in the fact, as before stated, that they prepared a "re-terved plan," embracing Bishop Andrew, to be published when the required information should be received; which they cer-tainly would not have done if they had believed that the ac-

tainly would not have done if they had believed that the ac-tion of the General Conference was "mandatory," prohibit-ing his performance of Episcopal service. Whether the views of the Episcopacy relative to the ac-tion of the Conference, and their decision in regard to as-signing Bishop Andrew work, as the result of those views, signing Bishop Andrew work, as the result of those views, were correct or otherwise, is not the question now to be decided. The only object of this brief note is to show that the Bishops agreed in their sense of the action of the Conference, at least so far as to believe that it did not prohibit Bishop Andrew from exercising the functions of the Episcopal office; and consequently that in giving him work they would not "do what the General Conference decided should not be decay."

It is not very complimentary of the integrity of the Bish-

Conference, and giving to an expression of Bishop Andrew's wishes a very signal importance. Whatever may be the views of my colleagues, I confess I covet no such compliments.

Yery respectfully,

JOSHUA SOULE. N. B. As an extract of a letter of mine on the same su is the foregoing, was recently given to the readers of the stian Advocate and Journal as an item of " missionary Unistian Advocate and Journal as an item of "missionary intelligence," if you are disposed to give this letter a place in your columns, you are at perfect liberty to place it under the same head, if in your judgment it contains any missionary intelligence which will be interesting to your readers. It did not ocur to me that the "extract" or the letter had any paricular allusion to the missionary work; but you editors must be the most competent judges of the departments most suita-

To the Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal: Dear Brethren,—The time has arrived, when, in the judgment of the undersigned, it is proper they should respond to calls which have been made both privately and publicly, for authentic information in regard to the action of a majo of the Superintendents, by which the name of Bishop Andrew was omitted from the Plan of Episcopai Visitation, which was arranged at the close of the late General Conference, and published in the Christian Advocate and other official journals of the church. The statements which follow, will, it is believed, place that action and the grounds thereof in a view intelligible to all; and beyond this, they have neither desire nor intention to go in this communication. On the first day of June last, the following preamble and

ution were adopted by the General Conference of the culated to destroy our itinerant general Superio and whereas Bishop Andrew has become connected avery by marriage and otherwise, and this act having after it circumstances which, in the estimation of the

lved, That it is the sense of this General Conferthat he desist from the exercise of his office so long as

ordably involves the future action of the Superintend-which, in their judgment, in the present position of the opt they have no discretion to decide upon, they re-dully request from this General Conference official in-tion, in answer to the following questions:

Shall Bishop Andrew's name remain as it now stands a Minutes. Hymn Rook and Discretine or shall it be

nutes, Hymn-Book, and Discipline, or shall it be uck off these official records? . How shall the Bishop obtain his support? As provided for in the Discipline, or in some other way?

"3. What work, if any, may the Bishop perform; and how

shall be be appointed to his work? JOSHUA SOULE, ELIJAH HEDDING, BEVERLY WAUGH.

THOMAS A. MORRIS. To which the General Conference responded :-

To which the General Conference responded:—

"1. Resolved, as the sense of this Conference, That Bishop Andrew's name stand in the Minutes, Hymn-Book, and Discipline, as formerly.

"2. Resolved, That the rule in relation to the support of a Bishop and his family, applies to Bishop Andrew.

"3. Resolved, That whether in any, and if any, in what work, Bishop Andrew be employed, is to be determined by his own decision and action, in relation to the previous action of this Conference is his case."

In view of the aforesaid proceedings of the General Conference, the undersigned, on the 11th of June, appended their names to a paper written in the words which follow:

names to a paper written in the words which follow: "It is our opinion in regard to the action of the late General Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew, that it was designed by that body to devolve the responsibility of the exercise of the functions of his office exclusively on himself. In the absence of Bishop Andrew at the time of arranging the plan of Episcopal Visitation for the ensuing four years, and he not having marking the first parties and the not having marking the first parties. he not having notified us of his desire or purpose, with respect to it, we should regard ourselves as acting in contra-vention of the expressed will of the General Conference if we apportioned to Bishop Andrew any definite portion thereof. But if he shall hereafter make a written application for a

portion of the general oversignt, we should be a susgining it to him."

After this paper was signed, and before the parting of the Superintendents, it was agreed to make out a reserved plan of Episcopal Visitation, including Bishop Andrew in the apportionment of the work thereof, which was done, and en portionment of the work thereof, which was done, and en adomient of the work inercon, which are explicit to the safe keeping of Bishop Soule, with an explicit lesstanding, that if he should receive from Bishop Andrew a written application for his portion of the general superin-tendence, he was then, and in that event, to publish the sec-ond or reserved plan, in immediate connection with the said application, that the reason for the substitution of the second plan might accompany its publication. Such was the action of the undersigned in the case presented, and such the ground on which it is based. which it is based. At present, this is all that they fee themselves called upon to make public.

ELIJAH HEDDING,

on of the general oversight, we should feel ourselves ju-

B. WAUGH,
THOMAS A. MORRIS,
L. L. HAMLINE.

Will the Editors of the official journals of the church do us the favor to give the above an insertion in their respective Christian Advocates?

We give the following extracts from the Christian Adve

But how do these communications affect the "new issues But how do these communications affect the "new issues" to which Bishop Soule refers? Let us see. It appears, by the foregoing document, that when the Bishops assembled on the 11th of June, to make their arrangements for the ensuing four years—that is, until the next session of the General Conference—they decided, in the case of Bishop Andrew, that as the General Conference had "devolved the responsibility of

the exercise of the functions of his office exclusively on himself," and as he "had not notified" them "of his derive or purpose with respect to it," they would regard themselves "as acting in contravention of the expressed will of the General Conference "if they were to take him into the plan. But they also decided, that if he should make "a written application for a portion of the general oversight," they should feel themselves "justified in assigning it to him." Nothing can be clearer in its meaning, or more obviously right than this decision of the Bishops, and we learn from Bishop Soule's communication, that he concurred in the decision itself, though he differed with his colleagues on the question whether Bishop Andrew had, or had not," notified "the Bishops of the Bishops decided, that has this notification was not given in person at the time the "plan" was necessarily prepared; it must, in order to "justify" them in taking him into the plan, be made in writing. "The "reserved plan of Episcopal wisite it must, in order to "justify" them in taking him into the plan, be made in writing. "The "reserved plan of Episcopal wisite thon, including Hishop Andrew in the upper to make the propose of the published the surface of the published hadree in the upper to make the published the work them explicit understanding that if he should receive from Bishop Andrew a written application for his portion of the general superintendence, he was then, and in that event, to publish the second or reserved plan," nor amperintendence, he was then, and in that event, to publish the second or reserved plan," nor amperintendence, where the result? Bishop Soule and will be a published. It is not evident, then, that the result of the work the published the

the exercise of the functions of his office exclusively on him-

day or two of the session; but a very unexpected detention on the road prevented the accomplishment of my purpose. Eurther reflection brought me back to my original purpose, and I abstained from visiting Holston and Missouri. On the

Further reflection brought me back to my original purpose, and I abstained from visiting Holston and Missouri. On the important questions which now agitate us, I wished the Conferences to act in view of the great facts and principles involved, apart from any influence which my personal presence among them might produce. I had iaid out my plan of work for the winter; I designed to visit different portions of the church in the slaveholding States, and publish among them, as was able, the unsearchable riches of Christ. The following communication from Bishop Soule furnishes me a sufficient reason to change my arrangements, and to attend, in connection with him, the Conferences allotted to him during the winter, in the distribution of Episcopal labor."

Now we think it evident, beyond the possibility of doubt, from the above extract, that up to the time of receiving Bishop Soules invitation to join him in his tour of visitations, Bishops or preachers, he had determined not to visit any of the Annual Conferences at their respective sessions; and although he did essay to reach the Kentucky Conference day or two before its close, he was prevented, and "further reflection" brought him back to his original purpose, until the communication from Bishop Soule furnished, in his estimation, "a sufficient reason for changing his arrangements."

We must suppose, therefore, that there is some way by was suppose, therefore, that there is some way by market in Detroit, and the neighboring towns and set-more markets and principles in connection with him his estimate.

THE Colored Colony in Canada.—This colony to composed principally of self-emancipated slaves, who field from this free country to the British dominions, where they can enjoy liberty. Rev. Mr. Hanson, agent of the colony, visited Concord last week, and of the colony, which we take from the Siones and of the colony, visited Concord l

Whereas Slavery, or the holding of human beings, made in the image of God, as property, and treating THE POST OFFICE BILL.—The following is a brief them as such, is a sin under all circumstances possible Whereas the Discipline of the M. E. Church is de-

cidedly Anti-Slavery in its letter and spirit, and Whereas Slavery exists to an alarming extent in

the M. E. Church, said enurch naving yielded to the sin she should have conquered, therefore

Resolved, That as official members of the M. E. Church for Danielsonville and Plainfield Stations, we will do all we can as citizens and Christians to do away this crying sin from the church, satisfied that the said of the s unless we conquer slavery, slavery will conquer us.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding preamble

5. All letters and resolution be furnished to the editor of Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal for publication.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

FRANCE AND TAHITI .- The French minister, Guizot, has disavowed the act of Admiral Du Petit Thouars in seizing Tahiti, censured the expulsion of Bill. Rev. Mr. Pritchard, and made an apology to England. So much for an attempt to press Popery upon the Sandwich Islanders by force. France and the Jesuits of Jan. 3d states that a hunting party had recently may forget their disgrace as soon as they please; but killed and scalped seven prairie wolves within a very who can made amends to the helpless and unoffend-ing natives, who have been made to suffer from a we may mention that Capt. Jim and staff, in the aftershameful and unprovoked invasion? However, the noon of six or seven days, caught upwards of 300 islanders have learned by a practical lesson how Roman-quails." ism looks with her mask half off; and that knowledge is worth a great deal. O that Americans but possessed

SPAIN.-The young Queen of Spain is only fourteen, and governed by her mother, who in her day and rode to a justice's, where the ceremony was per-has gone through great changes, around her and in formed. Upon their return, and ever afterward, the her own mind. After being, for years, head of the lady insisted that it was all a joke, and refused to con-Liberal party, she went to Rome, where she came un-sider it otherwise. The gentleman desired to stand der the influence of an old Jesuit confessor, (it is said,) up to the joke, but the lady would not. who cheated and terrified her, in their peculiar way, until he brought her to the Pope's feet, to beg his pardon and blessing. He forgave and absolved her only on condition that she should endeavor to repair the wastes she had caused the kingdom of Antichrist; at has recently made an important simplification in the, which she is now busily engaged, through her daughter the Queen. Spain has, therefore, a very certain prospect of more civil war; for the Pope insists on bringing back the plagues of Rome, viz., convents, revolution in the cotton manufacturing business. Jesuits, &c., including, we presume, the Inquisition; and the people will not submit to them again without a death struggle.-Ibid.

FRANCE.—From private sources we learn, that there is no religious freedom any longer existing throughout much of the South of France. A Bible distributor, not very long since, being threatened with death by assassins, in one of the cities, applied to the police miles above Bayou Sara. Several persons were sefor protection, and was ordered to depart in a few hours, on pain of imprisonment. Yet the Freeman's The Missouri Journal boasts of the tolerance of Catholic France!

report is now confirmed. The committee of our Con-mon Council were neither deceived nor deceivers, discourse from the pulpit which he has occupied for 52 ernment for the use of a large wharf, as a landing- has baptised 601 persons, attended 355 weddings, and place, for five years, because 100,000 foreigners are preached 6038 sermons. to land here annually! Few! exclaim some of our inconsiderate friends; what are they to eighteen millions? But they are all to be disciplined and officered of them drew a pistol and deliberately shot the other, by Jesuits; then posted and ordered; and they are causing instant death. much better prepared to obey than any army of

Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, has \$4,100,360—from public lands, \$600,000—miscellareturned to this city, after an absence of three months, neous, 45,000—in all \$4,745,360. The expenditures and will immediately resume the duties of his pasto ral charge. Dr. H. left for Florida, in consequence of ill health, and we are gratified to understand that the mild chimate of the South has produced entire restoration .- Philadelphia In.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Church, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to New York. Into been for the humanity and courage of some of the he has just returned from the Methodist Conference citizens or keepers, who, at great peril, rushed into the

Popish Theological Seminary.—The Roman natic had been thus chained for twenty years. Catholics are about establishing a Seminary in the city of New York, for the education of Romish priests.

The Yarmouth Register states that an infant about 4 months old, son of Mr. William Poole of that place, Large subscriptions are made in the different churches; was found dead in the cradle, with large cat belongand be it remembered, that Seminary is for the single | ing to the family on his breast and neck, and which diocese of New York!

Latest accounts from Rome mention another ex- dead on the pavement in front of No. 362 Pearl Street, traordinary consistory of eight cardinals. Nothing, where he boarded. He was a man of intemperate however, is known of the subject of these meetings, habits; and it is supposed he either fell or jumped however, is known of the subject of these meetings,

says:
In view of all these facts, I came deliberately to the coninto this permicious practice. This is what they have clusion that the Bishops thought it most prudent, under the circumstances, not to invite me to perform any official action; and as I wished to be the cause of no unpleasant feeling to the Bishops or the preachers, I determined not to visit any of the Annual Conferences at their respective sessions. At the urgent solicitation, however, of many of the preachers of the Kentucky Conference, I so far changed my determination as to make an effort to reach that Conference about the last day or two of the session; but a very unexpected detention they begin to take care of themselves, let them examples.

communication from Bishop Soule furnished, in his estimation, "a sufficient reason for changing his arrangements."

We must suppose, therefore, that there is some way by which Bishop Soule reconciles his invitation to Bishop Andrew with the action of the General Conference, as understood by the whole College of Bishops, and with the "decision" of the Bishops, without raising the "new issue" we apprehended. We confess we are entirely in the dark, but we shall wait patiently the denoument.

wheat, corn, oats, rye, and tobacco, which find a ready market in Detroit, and the neighboring towns and settlements. Most of the colonists own tracts of 10, 15, and 20 acres, mostly under cultivation, whilst others, more enterprising, or older residents, are large and prosperous farmers. Ardent spirits are nearly abandoned, not one in a hundred of the people making use doned, not one in a hundred of the people making use

" Of three hundred negroes the agent had seen col-For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. lected at a religious meeting, not one could read;
At the third Quarterly Conference of Danielson-neither could be himself, though a Methodist preacher, ville and Plainfield Stations held at Danielsonville, till he was instructed by his little boy. An attempt Feb. 15th, 1845, after the usual business of the Conic is now making to erect a Seminary, at the cost of ference the following preamble and resolutions were \$2,000, in which 200 negro children and youth may be instructed at a time."

> abstract of Mr. Merrick's Post Office Bill, as it passed the Senate:

1. All single letters, without regard to distance, shall pay the uniform rate of postage of five cents,

2. Every letter weighing no more than half an the M. E. Church, said church having yielded to the ounce, shall be deemed a single letter, no matter how

5. All letters and packets, &c., which pass free

through the mail, and all government postage, to be paid out of the Treasury. 6. Newspapers to go out of the mail, without subcting the senders or carriers to any penalty.

7. Private posts for carrying newspapers to be al-8. All deficiences between the revenue of the De partment and the expenses, (limited to four and a half millions.) to be paid out of the public Treasury. All the Senators present but twelve voted for this

MARRIED FOR A JOKE .- A bill has passed the Senit, without enduring the pains of learning !- N. Y. ate of Missouri declaring the marriage of Congreve Warner and Elizabeth Crockett null and void. parties were at a wedding, and upon a banter given, probably by the gentleman, they mounted their horses

> Francis McCully, an American by birth, and a resident of the town of Paterson, in New Jersey, where he has been engaged in the construction of machinery process of spining cotton. He has invented an improvement of the machine called a Throstle, which it is said by competent judges is likely to work a great

A foreigner recently presented himself before a court in Providence, R. I., to be naturalized. The Judge asked him if he had ever read the Constitution. Upon the foreigner answering in the negative, the Judge advised him to read the Constitution before he swore to support it, and refused to grant "the papers." The steamer Yazoo City blew up on the 2d, some 30

The Missouri House of Representatives have passed the law creating sixteen new counties.

The Stanford (Ct.) Advocate states that on Sunday A NEW INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS .- The alarming the 19th ult. the Rev. Daniel Smith, of the Congregawhen they stated that decisive and immediate mea- consecutive years. Mr. Alvord has been settled as his sures necessary to protect ourselves against unprece- assistant. At the time of Mr. Smith's installation the dented floods of foreigners coming from Europe. A church consisted of 77 members, all of whom have few days ago, application was made to the city gov- been gathered to the tomb. During his pastorship he During a dispute on Friday week between two col-

ored men in the neighborhood of Camden, N. J., one An official statement from Secretary Bibb show

that the receipts into the Treasury of the United States, for the quarter ending the 31st of December, We learn with pleasure, the Rev. Dr. Higgins, were, as nearly as can now be stated,--from customs, during the same period were \$5,657,595 31.

The poor house at Salem, New Jersey, has been But what rendered the scene one of unusual excitement and terror, was the fact that several of them were lunatics, and were chained fast in their cells. Had it citizens or keepers, who, at great peril, rushed into the cells and liberated the poor sufferers, the results of the fire must have been horrible in the extreme. One lu-

no doubt caused the truly melancholy event.

A German named John Harker was found lying which give rise to a host of conjectures on the part of from the window of his room, in the fourth story, duthe public.

## FOREIGN.

The new mammoth steamer Great Britain continues to make occasional trips, in order to get up her courage for her first great trip across the water. She been pushed up to seventeen miles per hour. The state of affairs in Spain appears to be more

tranquil, although there are still some mutterings of discontent at Barcelona. The emperor of Russia is making large prepara-tions for a new spring campaign against the Circas-

Austria .- Most of the persons who had been found guilty of political conspiracy in Austrian Galicia, in 1840, have just been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The punishment of those who were condemned

to death has been commuted to banishment. Morocco.-The Heraldo states that the latest accounts from Morocco, received by way of Gibraltar, are most deplorable. The Kabyles had pillaged several towns. The treaty of peace concluded with France had so weakened the authority of the Emperor with his subjects, that he had been represented to them as incapable of defending the cause of Islamisn

## Notices.

NEWBURY BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. be in attendance. Should not every young man, contemplating the Christian ministry as his calling for life, avail himself of the advantages of Biblical training? Do not the peculiar circumstances of the church and the age imperiously demand it? So it appears to me.

Newbury, Vt., Feb. 20, 1845.

NOTICE.

The Sabbath School Convention for the Northern section of the Haverhill District, will be holden at East Lyman, N. H.. March 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope all our Sabbath Schools will be represented there. Will the preachers see to it! The preachers will meet on Tuesday, the day preceding.

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 20, 1245.

NOTICE.

I hope that the preachers on Portland District will not forget that our Presiding Elder has designated the 11th of March as the time to commence our Association in Alfred.—Br. G. Webber is to preach Tuesday evening. Subject, St. James' religion. Br. G. F. Cox is to preach Wednesday evening. Subject, Best means of promoting Christian union. The bretteen on their arrival will please call at the parsonage. he brethren on their arrival will please call at the parsonage.

Alfred, Me., Feb. 17, 1845.

H. M. EATON.

DANVILLE DISTRICT-I	FOURTH QUARTER.
St. Johnsbury,	March 15 16
Lyndon,	" 15 16
Sutton.	" 22 23
Newbury,	" 29 30
Irasburg,	April 5 6
Derby,	.: 12 13
Westfield,	" 19 20
Birton,	" 26 27
Guildhall,	May 3 4
Walden,	" 10 11
Groton,	" 17 18
Craftsbury,	" 24 25
Peacham,	" 31 Jan. 1
Danville,	June 7 8
Cabot,	" 14 15

NEW LONDON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER April 11 Sterling, (Stone Fac-South Soventry, ev.,"

14 Montville,\* Ketch Mills. Warehouse Point, "18 East Lyme,"
Thompsonville," "19 20 Bolton,
Stafford," (Q. Conf. Manchester," at S. the Zlat, at Rockville, at S. the 21st, at 2 P. M., 19 20 Eastbury, 14 Willington, 22 Wassack, 17 18 West Woodstock, 23 24 Mariboro', (evening.) 18 West Thompson, 25 Colchester, Q. Conf. Fisherville, 25 27 at 10 A. M., 19 East Thompson, ev., 27 East Hampton, 24 25 Planfield, 27 28 Mystic Bridge, 28 (O. Conf. at P. 293) Averaging the light of 23 line.

(Q. Conf. at P. 28th, at Z P. M.) N. B. The Quarterly Conferencess will be held at those

Dear Brethren, Preachers on the New London District,— Permit me to say a word to you on the subject of Missions. Last year we did well on the subject, or, perhaps I should say, We sh lerably well, for we raised considerably more money on the District than had been raised in any previous year. But, brethren, can't we do more, the present year? Ought we not to make an extra effort? Does not the cause of God demand it? By suitable efforts, can't we raise double the sum this year, that was raised the last year? I believe we can. the subject before the people in season, and give them Il an opportunity to do something. Can't we raise, on an verage, fifty cents per member on the District? Persevering

everage, litty cents per member on the District? Persevering and consistent effort will accomplish much. Try, brethren, and see what can be done.

We hope a missionary meeting will be held on every Saboath appointment on the District. Will you see to it in season! If you need help, call on some of your brethren of the ministry in the neighborhood; they will come to your aid the erfully, I have no doubt. Will the preachers make an effort for a general attendance the Quarterly Meeting Conferences? R. W. ALLEN.
New London, Feb. 27, 1845.

BANGOR MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION Will hold its next meeting at Orrington, March 18. Sermons.—Tuesday evening, C. B. Dunn; substitute, iggins. Wednesday evening, M. P. Webster; substitut

C. Munger.

Essivs. 1. On the nature of entire sanctification: C. Baker.

2. Attainableness of entire sanctification in this life: J. Hobart.

3. Means of attaining it: P. Higgins. 4. Necessity of entire sanction: Win. McDonald. 5. Evidences of the personal possession of sanctification: C. B. Dunn. 6. Comparative advantages of an itinerant ministry: E. F. Blake. 7. Best method of refuting error: C. Munger. 3. Personality of the devil: M. P. Webster. 9. Personality of the Deity: J. H. Jenne. 10. Review of Watson on the natural immortality of the soul: Win. H. Pilsbury. 11. Utility of Ministerial Associations: B. Bryant, B. Day, C. H. Titus, E. Brackett.—12. The unity of God: A. C. Godfrey. 13: Plenary inspiration of the holy Scriptures: N. E. Runery. 14. Evidences of the divine authority of the Book of Canticles: S. H. Beal.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING. This meeting will be held in Norwich, to commence Tues-ay, April 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope all the preachers will go on Monday, so as to be present at the commence-ment of the exercises on Tuesday morning.

The following is the order of exercises announced for the

resurrection: R. W. Allen. 2. The greatness of a preacher's work: S. Benton. 3. Witness of our own spirit: A. Palmer. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 12 School St., Boston. b. The atonement: S. Lamberton. 5. Future punishment: 4. The atonement: S. Lamberton. 5. Future punishment: E. Benton. 6. Entire sanctification: W. H. Richards. 7.—
Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures: L. W. Blood. 8, Magnitude of sin: M. P. Alderman.
Essays.—I. Baptism of children: C.Noble. 2. Preparation for the pulpit: J. Mather. 3. How to oppose errors in doctrine and practice: C. C. Barnes. 4. Fall of man: B. C. Phelps. 5. Parsonages: L. Leffingwell. 6. Man a free moral agent: M. Leffingwell. 7. Sabbath Schools: R. Livery, S. Reviyals: S. Dean.

moral agent: M. Leffingwell. 7. Sabbath Schools: R. Livesey. 3. Revivals: S. Dean.

It is hoped that all the preachers on the District will come prepared to present three skeletons, on as many of the following texts of Scripture, viz: 2 Peter iii. 9; Ezek. ix. 4; Ps. lxxv. 8; Titus iii. 2; Eccl. viii. 2; Rom. viii. 24; Job i. 7; I Sam. xvi. 7; Rom. xi. 29; 2 Chron. xviii. 19-22; 2 Peter iii. 18; I Peter iii. 19. Also, let each write a sermon in full, or an essay, for the occasion. Let it be remembered, that the meeting is for all the preachers on the District, travelling and local. Please remember the closing up of the Secretary's

local. Please remember the closing up of the Secretary's notice of the meeting, in the Herald, &c., of Dec. last.

Thursday, April 10, there will be a SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, in the same place, to commence at 10 o'clock. Let deligates be appointed to the convention from each school of in the same pixes, or gates he appointed to the convention from each school on the District, and appoint those who will attend. It is desirable that all the schools should be represented.

The preachers and delegates will please call on Br. Livesey, near the Methodist meeting-house, for their places during the R. W. ALLER.

Mew London, Feb. 25, 1845.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.

The Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at her wharf Wednesday morning, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

We do not find a word in our papers yet relative to the missing New York packet ships.

There had been a report via Brussels of the death of the Emperor of Russia, but it does not appear to be confirmed.

In France, M. Guizot and the ministry have gained a great triumph.

A journey of 194 miles on the Great Western Railway was recently performed in four hours and twentyfive minutes.

The latest news from Syria gives a melancholy account of the state of the Libanus. The exasperation of the Christians, who are forced to bend under the yoke of the Druses, has reached such a point that it begins to excite the greatest alarm.

The France of the Russia, but it does not appear to be confirmed.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.

TO FEE. 22.

L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., 1 pkge by Lewis; B. Marsh, Bangor, Me., 1 pkge by Walker, to be left at Moore's Tavern, Concord; J. S. Coleman, Great Falls, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker, box by do; Wa. Clark, Petersham, Ms. 1 pkge left at 8 Court St.; C. Stone, Brunswick, Me., 1 pkge by Childs; J. Hascell, Springfield, Ms., 1 pkge by Walker, care of H. Drew, Hookset; E. T. Brigham, Lowell, Ms., 1 pkge by Tuck; Warren Lazell, Worcester, Ms., 1 pkge by Lewis; B. Marsh, Bangor, Me., 1 pkge by Walker, to be left at Moore's Tavern, Concord; J. S. Coleman, Great Falls, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker, the confirmed.

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begins to excite the greatest alarm.

The French government appears to be yet uncertain as to the actual whereabouts of Abdel Kader.—
The wily chief will be upon the French outposts before they know it.

The fatal epidemic among horned cattle is still raging to a great extent in the north of Germany and France.

The son of a rich merchant at Mayence, in France, recently fought a duel with a lieutenant of dragoons, in which the latter was instantly killed, and the other mortally wounded.

There was recently a fire-damp explosion in the colliery pit Black Boy near Gateshead, by which some fifteen or twenty colliers were either killed or severely injured.

COMMUNICATIONS.

O. Martin—M. Barker—M. B. Gordon—J. Rawson (we do as you propose)—W. Ward—E. Southworth, Jr.—N. J. Merrill
—D. P. Baker—E. Lawrence—J. C. Wellcome—J. M. George
E. Adams—C. H. Chase (I cannot find S. McGee's name on our books; are you not mistaken?)—O. F. Fowler—E. A. Lyon (the letter was received, and the business attended to)
—J. Young & A. R. Nichols—W. Gordon—A. W. Stockwell
—D. Higgins—E. S. Jarvis—H. Mott—Lane & Tippett—E. T. Brigham (2)—W. R. Clark—W. S. Dodge—H. Baker & Co.—E. Adams—J. Hascall—B. Marsh—F. Q. Barrows—M. Bonney—C. Stone—W. Lazell—A. B. Wheeler—Pratt, Wood-more on hand for Br. S.)—L. W. Clark—E. B. Bradford—F. P. Tracy (your request shall be attended to—B.)—J. W. Atkins—C. N. Gower—J. D. Page—T. W. Tucker—J. Cross—E. Bradford—A. R. Lunt (we cannot supply the back Nos.)—C. H. A. Johnson—M. Wight—J. Keith.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. Be particular to see that the money you send us is duly

-	neknowledged	e mae	me money	you send t	is is ani
9	acknowledged.				
1	Arey, Jesse	2 00	pays to	June	1,'45
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	Abbott & Cass,	1 00	**	Feb.	1, 45
-	Brown, Emerson		**	Jan.	1, 45
-	Blanchard, Alexander	2 00	"	Jan.	1, 46
	Blanchard, Leonard		"	Jan.	
1	Baylies, Frederick	2 00	**	Jan.	1, 46
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-	Fall, Isaac	2 00	64	Feb.	
,	Flood, Amasa B.	6 00	"	Jan.	1, '45
_	Gardner, Samuel	2 00	**	Jan-	1, 45
	Grinnell, Wm.	2 00	**	July	
1	Hillier, John	2 00	44	Oct.	1, 45
Г	Harlow, Aaron S.	2 00	4.	Jan.	1, '45 1, '43
0	Jones, Joshua	1 00	44	Aug.	10. 10
n	Johnson, Joshua B.	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '46 1, '45
-	Janvrine, Mendum	2 CO	46	Aug.	1, 45
	Jernegan, Wm.	2 00	44	Feb.	
•	Leeman, Levi G.	2 00	44	Jan.	1, 46
	Mansfield, Daniel	2 00	64	Jan.	1, '46
	Mace, Caroline	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '46
	Philbrook David	2 00	4+	March	1, 10
-	Phipps, Samuel	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '45
	Prentiss, James	2 00	44	July	24, 45
n	Pettigrew, Wm.	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '45
0	Paul, Timothy	2 00	**	March	1 '45
t-	Pease, Gaius	2 00	44	Feb.	1, '46 1, '46
lf	Pease, Rhoda	2 00	44	Feb.	1, '46
ır		2 00	44	Aug.	1. 40
d	Readhead & Townsen	d 6 00	44	Jan.	1, '45
	Sherman, Ruth	3 50	44	March	1, 46
	Shaw, Sarah	4 67	**	Feb.	15, '45
	Springer, Wm. N.	2 00	44	Feb.	15, 45
	Sweet, Hiram	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '46
n	Cnow Comuni	3 00	on s	ccount.	
I.	Towle Josiah	2 00	44	Sept.	1. '45
h	PR11 1111 A	2 00	44	Jan.	1, '45
	Tyler, Daniel	2 00	44	Oct.	21, 45
e	Upham, Saml. S.	2 00	46	Jan.	1, '46
9-	Wyman, Wm.	1 00	44	Aug.	1. 45
	Williams, Newell	2 00	66	Feb.	1, '45 21, '45 1, '46 1, '45 15, '46
	Warner, Nancy	2 00	66	Jan.	1, '46
	Weeks, W. A. F.	2 00	66	Dec.	1, '45
	Treater	~ 00			-,

## MARRIED.

MARKIED.

In this city, Jan. 26, by Rev. E. Noves, Mr. James M. Knights, and Miss Hannah B. Moody. Feb. 2, Mr. Joseph S. Meadon, and Miss Hannah S. Brigham, all of Boston. Feb. 20, by Rev. Geo. Landon, Mr. Rufus Nourse, und Miss Susan C. Peirce. On Sabbath evening, Feb. 23, Mr. Eugene Fish and Miss Mary A. Graves, all of Boston. In Phipsburg, Me., by Rev. M. Wight, Mr. Allen Clary, Esq., of Georgetown, and Miss Margaret Jane Lee, of P. In Canaan, Me., Dec. 12, by Rev. F. A. Soule, Mr. Moses Ricker, and Miss Lucinda Smith, both of C. In Palmyra, Dec. 19, Mr. Nicholas Britt, (formerly of New York.) and Miss Martha Ann Eaton, both of Detroit. In Palmyra, Dec. 34, Mr. Samuel Farnham, and Miss Eliza C. Robinson, youngest daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Robinson, both of P. In est daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Robinson, both of P. In Harmony, Jan. I, Mr. Calvin Dorr, and Miss Mary Jane Soule, youngest daughter of Nathan and Nancy Soule, both

# Advertisements.

NEW BOOK.

A S the Memoir of Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN MOULTON contains only 275 pages, the retail price is reduced to 42 cents. The books are now ready for sale, and may be purely of the Subscriber. To all chased of Waite, Peirce & Co., or of the subscriber. To a who desire to be led into the doctrine of experimental an practical holiness, and be assisted in the great work of pe sonal effort for the salvation of souls, this work cannot fail be very useful.

HORACE MOULTON. Newburo, Feb. 20.

PROVINCETOWN SEMINARY. THE Spring term of this Institution will commence the first Wednesday of March. Tuition from \$4 to \$8 per term of 15 weeks. Ornamental branches will be an extra charge. Boarding \$1.50 per week.
Feb. 10.
Z. M. SMITH, Principal.

# Paper Hangings.

MERRIAM & PALMER, manufacturers and dealers in Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail, No. 4, Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets.

In manufacturing our stock, especial care is taken to obtain the best materials and help the country affords, and our facilities are such as to enable us to manufacture equal to the

We shall sell our papers at fair prices and warrant them as We shall sell our papers at lair prices and warrant them as good as recommended. We hope to conduct our business on such principles as shall give satisfaction and secure the confidence of all who may favor us with a call.

The best of help ready at all times to hang paper at the shortest notice.

OTIS MERRIAM,
Feb. 19. ep5m H. K. W. PALMER. hortest notice. Feb. 19. ep3m

CATALOGUES

OF BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. In order to assist the officers of the different Sabbath Schools in their selection of libraries, and additions to their libraries, we have carefully prepared an extensive Catalogue embracing the books published by the Methodist Sabbati School Union, and the best volumes issued from all the other evangelical depositories. These Catalogues may be had gra-tuitously, by sending to WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY OF CHRIST. ht vol. \$1.50 per dozen.
SECOND VOLUME; just published. \$1.25 per dozen.
S. S. TEACHER'S MANUAL, by Rev. B. K. Prince.
Miniature, Gilt; an excellent work for Teachers. 31 cts.— Discount to wholesale purchasers. Just published and for sale by RAND, 3 Cornhill.

NEW ENGLAND FAMILY MAGAZINE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR!

THE subscribers will issue, on the fifteenth day of January, 1845, the first number of a new magazine, of the above title. The succeeding numbers will be issued on the first day of each month. The proprietors are determined that the matter shall be of the very highest order, and selected with care and discrimination from the various departments of English and discrimination from the various departments of England American Literature, and consisting of History, Biography, Travels, remarkable adventures by sea and land, descritions of natural and artificial curiosities, accounts of the progress of the arts and sciences, and in fact every thing that make the of interest to the general reader. Wood cuts will be o be of interest to the general reader. Wood cuts will be oc-casionally introduced, to illustrate the text.

The New England Family Magazine will be printed with

beautiful type, on fine paper, 48 pages monthly, making a beautiful type, on fine paper, 48 pages monthly, making a volume of 576 pages of valuable and useful matter, each year.

Sermons.—1. Intermediate state between death and the

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM.

the American press has done more toward awakening in chil-dren a desire to search after useful knowledge. The January number commences the ninth volume of the Museum. All the back volumes can be had, if wanted, beautifully and uni-formly bound together, with the present year's subscription, for four dollars.

for four dollars.

The Museum is issued in monthly numbers of 32 pages each. Subscription price One Dollar per annum. TWO MAGAZINES FOR TWO DOLLARS!

In order to place both of the above family periodicals within the means of every family in New England, we are induced to offer one copy of "The New England Family Magazine." and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum," one year each, for the very low price of Two Dollars, in advance.

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Clinton Street, Boston. HAVING received an extensive assortment of Garden Field, Grass and Flower Seeds, raised by experiences growers, and expressly for ourselves, particular pains having been taken to have them all good and true to their name, and all warranted, we feel confidence in offering them to the public. Those kinds which will not come to maturity in this country, are imported from the most extensive seed ware-houses in Europe. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely upon their being promptly and faithfully attended to.

The following are a few of the most important kinds, which we offer wholesale and retail, viz:

Early Prince Albert, Early Cedo Nulli, Early Hill, Early Washington, Early Warwick, Early Dwarf, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Dwarf Marrowfat.

BEANS. Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Red Cranberry, Indian Chief, (new and fine string Bean,) Early China Dwarf, Marrow, Mo-hawk, Kidney, Six Weeks, Case Knife, &c. &c.

CABBAGES. Early York, Dutch, Vanaek, Batternea, Sugarlonf, May, Large Late Drumhead, Green Globe Savoy, Late Sugarloaf, Red Dutch.

BEETS. Long Blood. Early Turnip-rooted, French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel. Also, Long, Orange and White Field Carrot. Ruta Baga, and White Flat Turnip, Long Yellow, French do., Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Cauliflowers, Broccolies, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme, Lavender, &c. &c.

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sale at the lowest market prices. FLOWER SEEDS. We have also an extensive assortment of Flower Seeds, embracing all the new and rare kinds of this country and Europe, among which are Double German Asters, Double Balsam, Rocket Larkspur, Candytufft, Ten Week Stock, Phlox Drummondei, Mignonette, Bartonia, Zinnies, Verbenas, Malope, Sweet Sultans, Sweet Peas, Marygolds, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Roses, Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, &c., packed to go to any part of the country, at the lowest

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDENING BOOKS.

Gray's Agricultural Chemistry, Buel's Farmers' Companion, Bridgeman's Kitchen Garden, Bridgeman's Florist Guide. Manning's New England Fruit Book, Buist's American Flower Garden Directory, &c. &c. FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Prouty & Mears' Centre Draught Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters, Seed Sowers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn Mills, Minnowing Mills, Grain Cradles, Ox Yokes and Bows, Hopkins' celebrated Manure and Hay Forks, and new Improved Potatoe Hoes, (which obtained the silver medal at the Mechanics' Fair in September,) Cast Steel and Iron Shovels, Scythes, Snaiths, Rifles, Scythe Stones, Draft, Tie Up, Halter and Trace Chains, Garden Trowels, Garden Syringes, Pruningknives, Bill Hooks, Axes, Hoe and Axe Handles, Grindstone Cranks, Rollers, Barn Door Rollers, &c. &c.

"\_"Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, with seeds, by pound, or put up in boxes ready for retail.

Feb. 19, 44

NEW BOOKS. R. ARNOLD'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE, by A. P. Stanley, M. A. 2 vols. complete in one. Price \$1.50. REV. W. GREELEY, M. A., Treatise on Preaching, 1st REV. W. GREELEY, M. A., Treatise on Preaching, 1st American from the second English edition, with Supplementary Notes, collected and arranged by Rev. Benj I. Haight, M. A. Price § 1.50.

TEXT BOOK AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, by J. C. I. Gieseler, Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, and Professor of Theology in Gottingen. In 3 vols. Price § 5.

Discount to wholesale purchasers.

Jan. 22. WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

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GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE.

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METHODIST BOOKS may be had in any quantity at wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices, by HENRY BAKER & CO., \$20istf No. 50 South Main Street, Providence. R. I.

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HAT, CAP, FUR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
STORE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY, Nos. 11
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STOCKS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
SUSPENDERS.
N. B.—J. B. HOLMAN is General Agent for the sale of
"HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE."
Oct. 23.

BOARDING. MILTON DAGGETT, No. 1, Suffolk Place, Boston—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDING. Gentlemen and Ladies visiting the city, will find good accommodations.

Iy

May 1.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a general supply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet CAPS of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which

he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON,
No. 13 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavern. FLOUR. G. BOWDLEAR & CO., Dealers in Flour, No. 17, Long Wharf, Boston, have constantly on hand a large assortment of Extra Genesee, Ohio and Graham Flour, in whole and half bbls., for families; also Clagett,

Sharrer, E. S. Beach and other approved brands Southern and Western Flour, suitable for Bakers' use, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. PAPER WAREHOUSE & BOOKSTORE. AY, LYON & CO., corner of Milk and Exchange streets. Portland, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Paper and School Books; also, a general assortment of Methodist and Sabbath School Books. Also, a very large assortment of Room Papers, from 12 1-2 to \$1 25 per roll. Cash paid for rags.

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LOWELL, MASS. THE Subscribers having recently enlarged their store and made extensive additions to their stock, would now invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected assortment of FURNTURE, CARPETS. FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CLOCKS, &cc., Mattrices will be sold as lower can be bounds in Rector. All articles will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere, and ONE PRICE invariably add

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. M. DOE, 55 to 65 Cornhill, having made large addi-tions to his former well selected stock of FURNITURE FEATHERS, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c., is now prepared to sell them at a great reduction from former prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article wer-ranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation. Feb. 15th, 1844. STATIONERY.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., Cornhill, a good assortment, consisting of Letter Foolscap, Tissue, and Billet Paper, Portfolios, Penknives (Rogers' Congress Extra.) Silver Pencils, Paper Cutters, Rubber, Tablets, Sealing Wax, Waiers, Ink and Sand Boxes, Pencils Level Syn. Sealing Wax, Waiers, Pencils Level Syn. Sealing Wax, Waiers, Pencils

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THE COMPLETE EVANGELIST,
COMPRISING the history of the Life, Actions, Death,
Resurrection, Ascension, and Doctrine of Lesus Christ,
the whole arranged according to the order of the time in
which the several transactions occurred. Price 50 cts;; with
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WATERMAN'S PATENT

PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH AND IMPROVED BATHING PAN, at 85 Cornhill, 6 Brattle, and 73 Court Streets. Those about to adopt the healthy practice of daily ablution, will find the above the easiest, cheapest, and quickest

method of performing the operation.

Those on the eve of housekeeping will find at this establishment every thing appertaining to the kitchen department, with catalogues to facilitate in making their selection, and are respectfully invited to call.

NATH'L WATERMAN.

April 17.

From Hood's Magazine THE LADY'S DREAM.

POETRY.

The lady lay in her bed, Her couch so warm and soft But her sleep was restless and broken still; For turning often and oft, From side to side, she muttered and mouned. And tossed her arms aloft.

At last she started up, And gazed on the vacant air, With a look of awe, as if she saw Some dreadful phantom there— And then in the pillow she buried her face From visions ill to bear.

The very curtain shook, Her terror was so extreme And the light that fell on the broidered quilt Kept a tremulous gleam;
And her voice was hollow, and shook as she cried

In the churchyard's dismal ground ! And those horrible things, with shady wings, That came and flitted round,-Death, death, and nothing but death In every sight and sound!

" And O! those maidens young. Who wrought in that weary room, With figures drooping and spectres thin, And cheeks without a bloom ;-And the voice that cried, 'For the pomp of pride, We haste to an early tomb " 'For the pomp and pleasures of Pride,

We toil like Afric slaves, And only to earn a home at last, Where yonder cypress waves;'-And then they pointed-I never saw A ground so full of graves! " And still the coffins came,

With their sorrowful trains and slow; Coffin after coffin still. A sad and sickening show; From grief exempt, I never had dreamt

"Of the hearts that daily break, Of the tears that hourly fall, Of the many, many troubles of life, That grieve this earthly ball-Disease and Hunger, and Pain, and Want, But now I dreamt of them all!

" For the blind and the cripple were there, And the babe that pined for bread! And the houseless man, and the widow Who begged-to bury the dead; The naked, alas! that I might have clad, The famished I might have fed

"The sorrow I might have soothed And the unregarded tears; For many a thronging shape was there, From long forgotten years; Ay, even the poor rejected Moor, Who raised my childish fears!

" Each pleading look, that long ago I scanned with a heedless eye, Each face was gazing as plainly there, As when I passed it by Wo, we for me if the past should be Thus present when I die

" No need of sulphureous lake, No need of fiery coal, But only that crowd of human kind Who wanted pity and dole-In everlasting retrospect-Will wring my sinful soul!

" Alas! I have walked through life Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm, And fill the burial sod-Forgetting that even the sparrow falls Not unmarked of God!

And ate whatever is good-Fish and flesh, and fowl, and fruit. Supplied my hungry mood; But I never remembered the wretched ones That starve for want of food !

" I dressed as the noble dress In cloth of silver and gold. With silk and satin, and costly fure. In many an ample fold; But I never remembered the naked limbs Thar froze with winter's cold

"The wounds I might have healed! The human sorrow and smart! And yet it never was in my soul To play so ill a part: But evil is wrought by want of Thought. As well as the want of Heart!

She clasped her fervent hands. And the tears began to stream; Large, and bitter, and fast they fell. Remorse was so extreme : And yet, O yet, that many a dame Would dream the Lady's Dream!

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

MR. BENJAMIN MILLS died "the death of the righteous" at his residence in Palmyra, Me., Nov. 18, in the 77th year of his age. He was a native of Needham, Ms. In his youth he moved to Vinalhaven. Me. : and twenty-nine years ago was converted to God, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. McGray, joined the society and church soon after. About twenty years he has lived in this town a consistent Christian life; served the church as leader several years, and finally, after a lingering and painful sickness, which he endured with patience, he rested from his labors and sufferings in the church below, and went in joyful triumph to his reward on high. F. A. Soule.

Palmyra, Me., Feb. 12, 1845.

MISS JULIA A. BURBANK died in Suffield, Conf. Oct. 6, aged 21 years. She was converted about four years since, under the labors of Br. P. Howson, and connected herself with the M. E. Church, of which she remained a worthy member until her death. Her sickness was short, and her death unexpected to herself and to her friends, but the last words which she was heard to utter in reference to her spiritual interests, were expressive of communion with God. We hope to meet her in M. P. ALDERMAN. Thompsonville, Conn., Feb. 12, 1845.

MISS LOVINIA C. BURBANK died in Suffield. Conn., Jan. 7, aged 32 years. Her disease was lingering and protracted, yet borne with Christian patience and resignation. Many who visited her during her last illness will not soon forget the faithful admonitions they received from her lips .-May they be sanctified, with her death, to the good M. P. ALDERMAN. Thompsonville, Conn., Feb. 12, 1845.

GILMAN D. ROGERS, son of Edward and Betsy Rogers, died of typhus fever, in Holderness, N. H., Nov. 19, aged 19 years, 1 month, and 3 days .-His conviction for sin during his sickness was deep and pungent, but he soon obtained a satisfactory evidence of pardon; then sougs of praise fell from his lips, and he was able to exclaim, in view of his approaching dissolution, "The will of the Lord done; I am willing to die." Thus early one has fallen, who bid fair to tarry here long. Thus unexpectedly a peaceful circle is called to mourn, but not without hope, for "blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." G. W. T. ROGERS.

New Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 10, 1845. P. S. Will the Morning Star please copy.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INTELLECTUAL CULTIVATION OF WO- shame. MAN.

passes away. The time soon comes when the ex-scholar is from their own ranks. He did not beercise of the accomplishments becomes both taste- gin his studies till he had attained the age of manless and inappropriate. The bloom of youth no hood. Let them, though late, commence study longer sits upon the cheek, and grace and symme- with the same indomitable will, and the same steady try have departed from the form and motions .- perseverance which he manifested, and they shall which they once commanded begins to fall off. - own hands. How desolate the condition of that woman who has cultivated nothing else! The day must come when she will be thrown upon her own resources.— PETER GARDINER, THE DECEITFUL Those resources must exist mainly in her own mind. If she seeks society after the day of accomplishments is over, her pleasures must then be intellectual, and her attractions too. The beauties all the outward marks of wholesome, delicious fruit. of a well-stored mind will still draw around her a circle of eager listeners, when the charms of her person are gone. A sensible and brilliant conversation will attract the notice of the well educated and the eater will be made very sick; perhaps he of the other sex more than a coronet of iewels .-At home, where most of her time must be passed, many an hour will hang heavily if its vacuity be not supplied by books. Books will afford no effectual aid, unless a taste for them has been early cultivated. What is a woman to do with herself at home or abroad, whose education has fitted her only for the enjoyment of the bloom of life? her heart and soul are still in scenes and occupations which are appropriate only to the young, and her employment if I had time. appropriate only to the young, and her control of Come, Peter, it's time to go to too often becomes the retail of the merest trifles of Henry Harvey, as he passed Peter's door, one thought she is overtaken by the shadows of the morning in autumn. evening of life without that dignity which is the culture it is then too late to acquire. It is only early to his father, who sat in the window seat. He mental discipline which can render reading either agreeable or useful in advanced life. The great gently, and walked off with his friend Harry. entertainments of all ages are reading, conversation and thought. If our existence, especially after into another street, and then the quiet, sleek look middle life, is not enriched by these, it becomes ing school-boy became a noisy, uproarious idler .meagre and dull indeed. And these will prove Seizing his play-fellow's cap, he tossed it up into sources of pleasure just in proportion to previous the air, saying, "Come, Harry, wake up, my boy intellectual culture. How is that mind to have and let us have a little fun." nothing? But on the other hand, what delight is while in reality he was a bad one. He therefore that mind enabled to receive and impart, which is acted properly so long as his father's eye was upon woman, who possesses this power, can never fail that God could see round the corner, if his father to render herself agreeable and useful in any circle | could not. into which she may be thrown, and when she is so, she cannot fail to be happy. A full mind, a large heart, and an eloquent tongue, are among the most precious of earthly things. The young forsake their sports and gather round, the old draw nigh to hear, and all involuntarily bow down to the supremacy of mind. These endowments add brilliancy to youth

## DRESS.

and beauty, and when all other charms are de-

There is not an hour in a day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness mischief in his heart—and soon be touched Henry's as when she leaves her bed room and sits down to shoulder, and whispered, "Henry, we must get breakfast. At any other moment vanity stimulates some of these peaches." her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to be seen. -but at this retired and early hour it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of plea- by helping ourselves," replied the wicked lad. sing her husband. "A woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed in the presence of her piece of business if he caught her dressed to disad- it stealing to take a few peaches." in papers; and this frightful, unbecoming cap! I ting Henry and some other boys, during the day, extreme neatness, and attention to the niceness of spoil, he hastened home. her appearance, made her quite an agrecable object. sing .- Mrs. Ellis.

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

Were we asked to point out the noblest living example of integrity, perseverance, and learning, judgment. It will be a very sad moment for him within our knowledge, for a young man to imitate, we should take him to the anvil of a blacksmith, and introduce him to a man of handsome form and thirty, has by dint of hard and unremitting study, they will dislike you and avoid you. But even if outstripped and put to shame the ripest and most renowned scholars of the age! We once had a pleasant interview with the lat

Noah Webster, during which he stated to us that he had been able, in a long life, to acquire about twenty different languages; yet Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, five years ago, had acquired more than fifty. And he had learned these-not superficially and for the name of it, but thoroughly and well-so as to write, and in some cases to speak them. Nor has this gentleman confined his studies exclusively to the languages. He is ex-States. Two or three years ago, Mr. Burritt publents regarded him with little less veneration,-

the French language.

we may attribute the fact, that amid all the ap- desperate in guilt. His mind had expanded with plause, attention and flattery be has received, since his fortune. As he advanced in career, he gradu-Mr. Everett "brought him out" five or six years ally discovered how mistaken he had been in the prinago, he still preserves the same unaffected sim- ciples upon which he had set out; and after having plicity of manner, and still pursues the same un-effected the overthrow of the church, the nobles, to fame.

noble son (we will not say of genius, for he himself Fain would be have repaired the evil which he disclaims the title,) of energy and toil, and to gird had done; fain would he have restored the monarthemselves now to labor, or relinquish all preten- chy, created a house of peers, and re-established sions to distinction in the world of letters. the Episcopal church. But he was thwarted and

The learned blacksmith has set the mark of glo- overruled by the very instruments which be had ry higher up the rugged mount of Fame than it hitherto used; men whom he had formerly posevery stood before, and he who hopes to attain it sessed with his own passionate errors, and whom must give himself to the contest with a stouter and he was not able to dispossess; persons incapable more manful heart. We ask parents to consider of deriving wisdom from experience; and so shortthe example we have presented, and give up the sighted as not to see that their own lives and for

absurd idea that manual labor and literary pursuits are incompatible with each other, or that hands hardened by toil are marks of dishonor and

ZION'S HERALD AND

And we ask mechanics to take courage from this example, and remember that "what man has The day for accomplishments is brief and soon done man may do again." This distinguished With those attractions a measure of that attention attain a great reward. Their destiny is in their

# BOY.

There is an apple in the West Indies, which has Plump and rosy it hangs upon the tree, tempting the weary, sun-burnt traveller to taste, but wo to that tongue which tastes. The fruit is poisonous, will die.

You see, children, this apple is deceitful; it is good in appearance, not in reality. Now, there are some children like this beautiful apple—they look innocent and happy, but they are wicked, and, of course, miserable. Peter Gardiner was a boy of this class.

I will tell you a story about Peter, for I knew him well, and could relate many things about him, "Come. Peter, it's time to go to school," shouted

"I'm just going, master Henry," replied Peter proper ornament of age. Habits of intellectual as with his satchel on his arm, he demurely bowed

> then quietly walked to the gate, which he opened A walk of a few moments sufficed to carry then

subject matter of pleasurable thought during its solitary hours, which has no knowledge of the treasures of literature and science which has made no wards? The reason was, that he wished to wear extensive acquaintance with the distant and the past? a false character before his father. He wanted the And what is conversation between those who know reputation, among his friends, of being a good boy, able to discuss any topic that comes up with accuracy, copiousness, eloquence and beauty! The of his wicked heart. Foolish Peter! he forgot

> Now Henry Harvey was not a very noisy boy, and did not like to have his friend Peter treat him so roughly, but Peter only teased him the more, until Henry threatened to tell his father, and then he became more civil.

As they walked along, they came to a garden wall, over which hung the branches of a peach tree, laden with clusters of delicious peaches. Peter parted they make old age sacred, venerable, beloved. stopped, and exclaimed, "I say, Henry, did you ever see such nice peaches in your life? "They are very fine, indeed, Peter; they belong

to Mr. Little. I wish my father had such peaches in his lot." Peter paused a few moments-he was devising

" How?" asked his friend. "Why, how do you think we can get them, bu

"That would be stealing," answered the other. "Stealing! Pooh, that's all nonsense! some of husband." While he was her lover, what a sad your Sunday School teacher's stuff. I don't call

vantage! "O, dear, there he is, and my hair all With such talk as this, Peter succeeded in gethad no idea he would have been here so early,-let to consent to a plan of robbing Mr. Little's garden hus that very night. Accordingly they proceeded after band-"Dear me, what consequence is it?-My dark to the spot. Peter persuaded the others to object is gained. My efforts to win him, my little make him watchman, while they climbed the wall. manœuvres to captivate, have been successful; and No sooner were the party in the garden, than this it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in en-deceitful lad hurried to the next street, and went deavoring to please her husband." I remember into a store, where he stayed several minutes, greatly admiring a lady who lived among the moun- and then went off in a different direction from the tains and scarcely saw any one but her husband, garden; darting through a cross street, however, She was rather a plain woman-yet when she sat he reached the garden just as the boys returned to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her from their work of theft. Taking his share of the

The next day the robbery was noised abroad, and Her husband loved her and would look at her with the boys were detected through a neighbor who more pleasure than at a pretty woman dressed in a had met one of them after the theft. Finding that slovenly, untidy manner;-for believe me, those there was danger of being charged himself, Peter things, (though your husband appear not to notice at once declared that the others had given him them, nor, perhaps, is he conscious of the cause,) some of the peaches as he was going home from strongly possess the power of pleasing or displea- a store. The boys, astounded at his hypocrisy charged him with being the chief of the whole plot But he appealed to the store-keeper, who testifie to his presence at the time of the theft; and so nicely had he managed matters, that while the others were punished he escaped.

Ves. he escaped then, but his playmates hated him for his deceit, and God wrote it down in his book He saw Peter's heart; he knew all his deceitfulness, and will require it of Peter in the day of when God reads his deceitful dealings before the world.

Now, dear reader, beware of deceit. You will courteous manners, who though scarce turned of be sure to be known by many of your friends, and you succeed in blinding their eyes, you cannot deceive God. He will punish all deceivers.

# SELECTIONS.

# OLIVER CROMWELL.

FROM HIS LIFE BY SOUTHEY.

So great was the reputation which Cromwell ob ceedingly fond of the mathematics and physical tained abroad by his prodigious elevation, the lofty sciences, and has made great progress in them .- tone of his government, and the vigor of his arms He has also written much for the press, and spent that an Asiatic Jew is said to have come to Enga great deal of time of late in lecturing-very ac- land for the purpose of investigating his pedigree, ceptably, we believe-before some of the most fash- thinking to discover in him the Lion of the tribe onable and intelligent audiences of the United of Judah! Some of his own most faithful adherlished a paper in French and English, and called, Their warm attachment, and the more doubtful from this circumstance, the Gemina, or Twins. It devotion of a set of enthusiastic preachers, drugged is an admirable work for those who are studying the atmosphere in which he breathed; and yet, while his bodily health continued, the natural Mr. Burritt still continues, when at home, work- strength of his understanding prevailed over this ing at his trade. His custom is to devote eight deleterious influence, and he saw things calmly, hours of the day to labor, eight to study, and eight clearly, and sorrowfully as they were. Shakspeare to recreation. By this division of his time he is himself has not imagined a more dramatic situation able to accomplish far more in a literary way, than that in which Cromwell stood. He had atthose who give what they call their whole time tained to the possession of sovereign power by means little less guilty than Macbeth, but the pro-Mr. Burritt is a Christian; and perhaps to this cess had neither hardened his heart nor made him ambitious calling which he did while yet unknown and the throne, he became convinced, by what experience (the surest of all teachers) had shown him. We ask the pale-faced, dyspeptic students and that Episcopacy, nobility, and monarchy, were instithe literary dandies, in our colleges, to compare tutions good in themselves, and necessary for this their meagre and pitiful acquisitions to those of this nation in which they had so long been established.

secure. Standing in fear of them, he dared not ing the gospel to the heathen? take the crown himself; and he could not confer it upon the rightful heir. By the murder of Charles, he had incapacitated himself from making that reparation which would otherwise have been in his power. His wife, who was not elated with is unworthy of the crown." He answered to the could make no resistance. same effect, when the thing was twice proposed to him, with the condition that Charles should marry one of his daughters. What would not Cromwell in Great Britain under the name of wine, are a

next, if his hands had been clear of the king's

these three kingdoms, and indisputably the most pulses of his own heart, and the wishes of his betvere and suspicious system. He was reduced at last to govern without a Parliament, because, pack them and purge them as he might, all that he summoned proved unmanageable; and because he rate of the grape, but was entirely made up from distilled liquors and poisonous drugs.

The Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, petual fear. When he went abroad, he was surrounded by his guards. It was never known which way he was going, till he was in his coach; he seldom couraged as much as possible." returned by the same way he went; he wore armor successively in one chamber. The latter days of Charles, while he looked on to the scaffold, and mitted in sacrificing Strafford had been to him a a long standing but most pernicious custom. perpetual cause of sorrow and shame and repentnice; he received his own death as a just punshment for that sin, under the dispensations of a righteous and unerring providence; and feeling that it had been expiated, when he bowed his head ustice of posterity, and with a sure and certain trust in the mercy of his God. Cromwell had of New Orleans now stands. doubts of both. Ludlow tells us, that at his death he "seemed, above all, concerned for the reproachcs, he said, men would cast upon his name, in streets of Gravier and Magazine,) remained, until rampling on his ashes when dead." And the within a few years, in full preservation, until it was last sane feeling of religion which he expressed, pulled down for the erection of the late banking mplied a like misgiving concerning his condition in the world on which he was about to enter. It was a demolished to give way to the present buildings. uestion to one of his fanatical preachers, "If the The church at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles loctrine were true, that the elect could never finally streets, erected by the friends of the lamented fall?" On receiving a reply, that nothing could Larned, has a part of its foundations on those of be more certain, "Then I am safe," he said, "for the stores of the Jesuits. The title to more than am sure that once I was in a state of grace." one-half of the real estate in the city of New Or-The spiritual drams which were then administered leans, is derived from the confiscation of the planto him in strong doses, acted powerfully upon a tation of the Jesuits, adjoining on the upper side mind debilitated by long disease, and disposed by he nature of that disease to delirium. He assured ings had by the French Government. The origihis physicians, as the presumptuous fanatics by whom he was surrounded assured him, that he should not die, whatever they might think from the introduced in evidence, at trials in our courts of symptoms of his disorder, for God was above na- justice, relating to the titles of real estate. A certure, and God had promised his recovery. Thanks tified copy of it should be obtained by the council were publicly given for the undoubted pledges of of the Second Municipality, for reference by the his recovery, which God had vouchsafed! and some owners of property there, and as a precaution of his last words were those of a mediator rather against the loss of the original. than a sinner, praying for the people as if his own merits entitled him to be an intercessor. Even his death did not dissipate the delusion. When the news were brought to those who were met together good news, because, if he was of great use to the millions. people of God when he was among us, now he will for us, and to be mindful of us on all occasions!" We may hereafter refer to them.-N. O. Prot. The life of this most fortunate and least flagi-

tious of usurpers might hold out a salutary lesson for men possessed with a like ambition, if such men were capable of learning good as well as evil It is wonderful how much of labor and usefullessons from the experience of others. He gained ness some persons contrive to crowd into this three kingdoms-the price which he paid for them brief span of human existence. Sir Walter Scott.

## From the Christiau Observer. FIFTY THOUSAND A YEAR. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Notice a few facts relating to it.

assigned to EACH of us.

2. The salvation of these heathen depends as it lies chiefly in two or three things. really on us, as ours did on Christ. He came to One is, in working by rule—in doing every thing die for us, and thus bestow salvation on us, and we according to some systematic arrangement. For

ery year he neglects to do it.

we may reasonably hope that at least one in ten maze from not knowing what to do. of the inhabitants are saved by it; and we suppose Another thing essential to the accomplish that the time is soon coming when nearly, or of this end, is the saving of scraps of time. Every

its inhabitants. her part of the work of giving the gospel to the more important to an economy of time than that heathen for FIVE years, at least one soul will the mind should be trained to a suitable command probably be lost in consequence of it. I fear the does something, but less than his proportion of the said, in respect to money matters, that if we save work, considering his ability, the same result must the pennies, the pounds will take care of thembe expected; though the number of years, in which selves; and so it may be said of time-if we save a partial performance of duty to the heathen will the moments, we need not fear for the hours and lead to it, will be greater than that in which an en- the days.

tunes depended upon the establishment of his power for any cause, do not these facts plead for the uniby the only means which could render it stable and versal and earnest engagement in the work of giv-

## IMPORTANT FACTS.

A survivor of the Affghan disaster has returned to camp, covered with hair and almost naked, the prosperity, advised him to make terms with the effect of fifteen months' wandering and exposure exiled king, and restore him to his throne; his mel- He turned out to be Sergeant Edwards, of the 44th ancholy answer was, "Charles Stuart can never Queen's Regiment. He says the men were nearly forgive me his father's death; and if he could, he all drunk, at the massacre at Gundonmuch, and

In consequence of the fact being fully ascertained, and generally believed, that most of the liquors sold have given, whether he looked to this world or the gross and vile fabrication, made up from distilled liquors and drugs, various denominations of Christians are making great efforts to procure the fruit Such was the state of Cromwell's mind during of the vine for the communion, as free from adulthe latter years of his life, when he was lord of teration and alcoholic poison as possible.

A trial has recently taken place in Birmingham powerful potentate in Europe, and as certainly the which caused great commotion among the win greatest man of an age in which the race of great drinkers. A gentleman having purchased a cask nen was not extinct in any country. No man was of port wine of a large wine dealer, suspected fraud, so worthy of the station which he filled, had it not been for the means by which he reached it. He ecution. The defendant called in the servants of would have governed constitutionally, mildly, mer- the prosecutor, when it appeared in evidence that cifully, liberally, if he could have followed the imin the manufacture of spurious wine, and had agents er mind; self-preservation compelled him to a se-travelling the country selling it as pure imported;

was a usurper, he came of necessity a despot. The in remarking upon the loss of revenue on spirits, very saints in whose eyes he had been so precious, stated, "A considerable portion of this reduction, now call him an "ugly tyrant," and engaged against had, no doubt, been owing to the Temperance Sohim in more desperate plots than were formed by the cieties which had been established throughout Ireroyalists. He lived in perpetual danger and in persay, (loud cheers,) and he thought it highly desirable that the temperance system should be en-

The Right Honorable Viscount Duncannon, and under his clothes, and hardly ever slept two nights John Bright, Esq., prevented their agents and friends from giving intoxicating drinks to the inhabitants of Durham, before, during, and after the endured the insolence of Cook, were enviable when late contested election, whereby much quarrelling, compared to the close of Cromwell's life. Charles destruction of property, and domestic misery have had that peace within, which passeth all under-been avoided. A public vote of thanks has been standing; the one great sin which he had com-

### THE JESUITS IN LOUISIANA.

At the time of the suppression of their order by upon the block, it was in full reliance upon the the French Government, the Jesuits owned the land on which the Second Municipality of the city

The solid, commodious and valuable edifice where they dwelt, (at the corner of the present house of the Canal Bank, which, in its turn, was

large and flourishing cities, in a few years they may to pray for him, "Mr. Serry stood up and desired own property which will be as valuable as the secthem not to be troubled, for," said he, "this is ond Municipality of this city, which is worth many This suit against the Jesuits is a curious docu-

be much more so, being ascended to heaven to sit ment, containing many interesting facts, which at the right hand of Jesus Christ, there to intercede would be very instructive to the present generation.

# ECONOMY OF TIME.

was innocence and peace of mind. He left an im- beside all his professional engagements wrote his perishable name, so stained with reproach that whole series of novels, between twenty and thirty, notwithstanding the redeeming virtues which if we mistake not, in a little more than a dozen adorned him, it were better for him to be forgotten years. Doctor Dwight, President of Yale College, than to be so remembered. And in the world to regularly discharged the duties of three or four ofcome-but it is not for us to anticipate the judg- fices, each of which was reckoned sufficient for ments, still less to limit the mercy of the All-mer- one man, during the whole of his Presidential career The late Dr. Abererombie, whose death has occurred within the last few months, was one of the most extensive medical practitioners in Great Brit. ain; and yet, in addition to all his professional labors, he found time to write various works quite disconnected with his profession, and among others two on intellectual and moral philosophy, which will immortalize his name, and confer lasting honor 1. Not less than 600,000,000 of our race are upon the age. And we might point to some indiignorant of the gospel. The number of Christians viduals now living, who are not a whit behind who can be expected to aid in giving it to them, these to whom we have referred, in respect to the is not more than 10,000,000. If the heathen variety of their labors, and the amount which they were equally divided among them, 60 would be accomplish. One asks almost instinctively for the secret of their doing so much. Unless we mistake,

are sent to tell "every creature" of his redeeming want of this, many persons lose more time in delove, and thus instrumentally bestow salvation on ciding when and how to do a thing, than it would them. As none but Christ could bestow salvation take to do it; and besides, when it is done in this on us, so none but we, who have the knowledge of sort of random way, the chance is that it may have that salvation, can bestow that knowledge on them. been very imperfectly done, or may not have been He came to provide a remedy for our spiritual dis- the thing appropriate to that particular time, and eases; and we are sent to communicate that rem- thus may have crowded some other duty out of its edy to them. If they have it not, they perish; place. Those who work in this way never know for a remedy never heals those whom it never when they have got through their work for a given time; and not unfrequently, when the ap-3. Of each 60 heathen, two on an average, die in propriate hour for rest is approaching, they find year. They go where the gospel cannot reach other things pressing upon them, which require them; and according to the belief which we their attention, and which must be done, in order publicly profess, they are lost for ever. If any to save them from serious embarrassment. Where-Christian, who possesses the average ability to aid as, on the other hand, when every duty occupies in giving the gospel to the heathen, neglects to do its appropriate place, and is performed according his part of that work for one year, two immortal to some well-arranged system, the mind operates souls will probably perish without hearing of the more vigorously and to better purpose, while there Savior, in consequence of that neglect; and so ev- is no time wasted on the right succession of duties. The men who accomplish much are al-4. In countries where the pure gospel prevails, ways men of system. You never catch them in a

quite, all of them will be. The sooner it is sent to one, however systematic may be his arrangement heathen country, the sooner it may be expected on this subject, will find himself sometimes with to prevail there, and become the means of saving leisure moments, for the occupancy of which his a tenth, and ultimately a far larger proportion of plan has made no provision. But even these moments should not be suffered to go to waste. They That these are facts, few, if any, evangelical may be occupied in profitable reading or conversa-Christians will deny, or doubt. The individual re- tion, or reflection, or perhaps in some amusement sponsibility which a plain statement of them reveals, that is adapted to invigorate the faculties, and preis truly awful. If any Christian fails to do his or pare them for their wonted exercise. Nothing is judgment day will show that one year's failure to tive to good purpose in circumstances that would do it, will cause the loss of one. If any Christian seem most unfavorable to its activity. It has been

re neglect of it will.

And yet another thing included in the economy of time, is rising early in the morning. There are

some men in whose lives day and night chan places-but this is an inversion of the order ture, and generally occasions a premature des the constitution. Let the night, or at less proper portion of it, be given to repose-the for which it was intended by him who know our frame and who hath divided the light from darkness-and this will be the appropriate a ration for an active and useful day. dawn should be the signal for the opening of eyes and the waking up of our faculties.

### ANCIENT NINEVEIL

The information received respecting the searches which are now being made on the si Ancient Nineveh, (Korsabad, near Mosul in P. tine.) by order of the French Government, the direction of M. Botta, continues to be ver teresting. A hundred and sixty workman are employed in making discoveries there; and la the walls, which are literally covered with sculp and inscriptions, several specimens of antihave been brought to light, the use and class of which have till this moment been en unknown. For example, under the large which form the floor of the place, large stones been found hollowed underneath and orman on the outside by figures in enamel, represe men and animals; nothing on the surface soil indicates the existence of these stones. destination. In another place were di long ranges of earthen vases, of remarkable sions, placed on a brick floor and filled w man bones.

These vases exactly resemble those found Babylon, at Ahwaz, and other localities South of Persia. The palace about which researches have been made, was probably er pillaged before it was destroyed, for no jew itensils of metal, not even those small ring common in that neighborhood, have been dis ered. Some animals in bronze have been deout, particularly a lion, of a fine style of execut and a part of a wheel belonging to a charle

But the most extraordinary circumstances nected with these discoveries are the pieces of baster with which the walls are covered, and w are filled with sculpture and inscriptions have also on the reverse other inscriptions. appears that the latter are not in the Assyr the Babylonian language. As it is not rea to suppose that the architects would have be foolish as to cause inscriptions to be engraved w could not be read unless the walls were demol it must be presumed that these pieces of ala have been twice made use of that is, they for longed to a Babylonian palace, and that the As ans, having carried them away to be used in buildings, caused other inscriptions to be eng on them. As vet, the sculpture found on the verse of these blocks has not been explained museums of Europe containing nothing from chisel of Babylonian artists. Some of these bas reliefs are remarkable. The most interrepresents the siege of a city situated on an The sea is covered with vessels, the poops of terminate in the head of a horse; the sole board these vessels are employed in co trunks of trees to build a dyke. In the wat pear numerous marine animals, fish, crabs, winged sea-horses. The rich ornament and tity of the sculpture with which this palace i bellished, is truly extraordinary, and it is diff to understand how such a magnificent constru could have been so swallowed up .- Paris Jourt.

# ANECDOTE OF REV. DR. RICE

The people of one of the out parishes div ginia wrote to Dr. Rice, who was then at the of the Theological Seminary in Prince Edward a minister. They said they wanted a man of f rate talents, for they had run down considera needed building up. They wanted one who write well, for some of the young people were nice about that matter. They wanted one could visit a good deal for their former must had neglected that, and they wanted to bring it They wanted a man of very gentlemanly depo for some thought a great deal of that. And they went on describing a perfect minister. last thing they mentioned was-they gave their minister three hundred and fifty dollars; but Doctor would send them such a man as the described they would raise another fifty making it four hundred dollars. The Doctor right down and wrote a reply, telling them and better forthwith make out a call for o Dwight in heaven; for he did not know of at in this world who answered this description. as Dr. Dwight had been living so long on sp food he might not need so much for the hody; possibly he might live on four hundred dollars

# CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

Hear you deafening shout that seems to rethe peopled plain like the growling than What is it! Ah! it marks the progress great idol car. Infuriated men catch the long and drag its ponderous weight through the sand. On it rolls, like a fiend-drawn charlot. robed brahmins sit perched in its high tiers jewelled gods are hung with garlands. The of harsh instruments, the sound of the tomfor the deep, monotonous roar of the swarthy to that swarm around its unwieldy form, all a in one terrific chorus. The blood of the sel rificed spirits is upon the massive wheels, and the mangled carcasses in its deep ruts, is her death-wail of souls. Behind, in the dust, me women roll themselves, piercing their bodies uttering wild shrieks,-a proper dirge over dead. A just emblem of idolatry is that call heathen state .- Rev. H. M. Scudder.

# MR. BRAMWELL.

This excellent Methodist preacher being inside coach on a journey, endeavored to enter into gious conversation with a gentleman, a fel eller. But the gentleman was very averse to At last Mr. B. put his hand upon the gentle knee, and said, "Sir, I think this is a P new cloth." "The breeches are not new, b was the reply, "What made you think them! "Because they are not worn at the knees," sa B. On looking at Mr. B.'s, and observing the be worn thread-bare at the knees, the gen asked the reason. He was told that it was sioned by constant prayer. The mind of the tleman was instantly seized with convictions, he acknowledged that prayer was a proper d God-a sentiment which Mr. B. improved. began to pray, and was soon a partaker of t pardoning mercy of God.

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